

William W. Hart, of Illinois, to be United States attorney for the eastern district of Illinois, vice Henry Grady Vien, deceased.

Edney Ridge, of North Carolina, to be United States marshal for the middle district of North Carolina, vice William Thomas Dowd, deceased.

Leslie E. Given, of West Virginia, to be United States attorney for the southern district of West Virginia, vice Lemuel R. Via, term expired.

Frank E. Flynn, of Arizona, to be United States attorney for the district of Arizona. Mr. Flynn is now serving in this office under an appointment which expired June 2, 1943.

Howard L. Doyle, of Illinois, to be United States attorney for the southern district of Illinois. Mr. Doyle is now serving in this office under an appointment which expired August 3, 1943.

Harold Maurice Kennedy, of New York, to be United States attorney for the eastern district of New York. Mr. Kennedy is now serving in this office under an appointment which expired August 4, 1943.

George L. Grobe, of New York, to be United States attorney for the western district of New York. Mr. Grobe is now serving in this office under an appointment which expired May 23, 1943.

Frederick V. Follmer, of Pennsylvania, to be United States attorney for the middle district of Pennsylvania. Mr. Follmer is now serving in this office under an appointment which expired July 27, 1943.

John J. Boyle, of Wisconsin, to be United States attorney for the western district of Wisconsin. Mr. Boyle is now serving in this office under an appointment which expired May 23, 1943.

Walter Bragg Smith, of Alabama, to be United States marshal for the middle district of Alabama. Mr. Smith is now serving in this office under an appointment which expired July 31, 1943.

James H. Patterson, of Alaska, to be United States marshal for division No. 3, district of Alaska. Mr. Patterson is now serving in this office under an appointment which expired February 23, 1943.

J. Henry Goguen, of Massachusetts, to be United States marshal for the district of Massachusetts. Mr. Goguen is now serving in this office under an appointment which expired June 19, 1943.

John J. Barc, of Michigan, to be United States marshal for the eastern district of Michigan. Mr. Barc is now serving in this office under an appointment which expired May 23, 1943.

John J. Farrell, of Minnesota, to be United States marshal for the district of Minnesota. Mr. Farrell is now serving in this office under an appointment which expired May 23, 1943.

Felipe Sanchez y Baca, of New Mexico, to be United States marshal for the district of New Mexico. Mr. Sanchez y Baca is now serving in this office under an appointment which expired June 2, 1943.

Jesse Jacobs, of New York, to be United States marshal for the northern district of New York. Mr. Jacobs is now serving in this office under an appointment which expired June 2, 1943.

FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION

Nelson Lee Smith, of New Hampshire, to be a member of the Federal Power Commission for the remainder of the term expiring June 22, 1945 (vice Seavey).

COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS

Joseph A. Ziembra, of Chicago, Ill., to be collector of customs for customs collection district No. 39, with headquarters at Chicago, Ill. (Reappointment.)

Martin R. Bradley, of Hermansville, Mich., to be collector of customs for customs collection district No. 38, with headquarters at Detroit, Mich. (Reappointment.)

Bernice Pyke, of Cleveland, Ohio, to be collector of customs for customs collection

district No. 41, with headquarters at Cleveland, Ohio. (Reappointment.)

PROMOTION IN THE NAVY

Capt. Roscoe E. Schuirmann, United States Navy, to be a rear admiral in the Navy, for temporary service, to rank from the 16th day of May 1942.

Capt. Edward J. Moran, United States Navy, to be a commodore in the Navy, for temporary service, while serving as commander, Motor Torpedo Boat Squadrons, South Pacific Force, to rank from the 5th day of July 1943.

Capt. Henry S. Kendall, United States Navy, to be a commodore in the Navy, for temporary service, while serving as commander, Fleet Air Wing 1, to rank from the 5th day of July 1943.

Capt. Giles E. Short, United States Navy, to be a commodore in the Navy, for temporary service, while serving as commandant, Naval Operating Base, Midway, to rank from the 5th day of July 1943.

Capt. Leslie E. Gehres, United States Navy, to be a commodore in the Navy, for temporary service, while serving as commander, Fleet Air Wing 4, to rank from the 5th day of July 1943.

Capt. Thomas S. Combs, United States Navy, to be a commodore in the Navy, for temporary service, while serving as commander, aircraft, Southwest Pacific Force, and commander, Fleet Air Wing 10, to rank from the 5th day of July 1943.

Capt. Edward J. Foy, United States Navy, to be a commodore in the Navy, for temporary service, while serving as Deputy Commandant, Army-Navy Staff College, to rank from the 27th day of May 1943.

Capt. Frederick G. Reinicke, United States Navy, retired, to be a commodore in the Navy, on the retired list, for temporary service, while serving as port director, New York, N. Y., to rank from the 27th day of May 1943.

Capt. William A. Sullivan, United States Navy, to be a commodore in the Navy, for temporary service, while serving as Chief of Navy Salvage, to rank from the 27th day of May 1943.

Capt. Andrew F. Carter, United States Naval Reserve, to be a commodore in the Naval Reserve, for temporary service, while serving as executive, Army-Navy Petroleum Board, to rank from the 27th day of May 1943.

PROMOTIONS IN THE MARINE CORPS

Brig. Gen. William H. Rupertus to be a major general in the Marine Corps, for temporary service, from the 28th day of September 1942.

Col. Lemuel C. Shepherd to be a brigadier general in the Marine Corps, for temporary service, from the 16th day of September 1942.

PROMOTIONS IN THE COAST GUARD

The following captains to be commodores, for temporary service, in the Coast Guard while serving as district Coast Guard officers, to rank from the 1st day of June 1943:

Capt. Wilfred N. Derby, first naval district.

Capt. Gordon T. Finlay, fifth naval district.

Capt. Joseph F. Farley, eighth naval district.

Capt. Philip F. Roach, twelfth naval district.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1943

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. James Shera Montgomery, D. D., offered the following prayer:

O Thou eternal Father, supreme in existence and everlastingly perfect in

goodness, grant that our prayer may have sacred meaning at Thy holy altar. Disdain not our feeble words, but quicken the wings of our thought; we would model our deliberations after Him who came to minister and not to be ministered unto. Give us the zest of soul that sorrow cannot suppress and the cheer that burdens cannot crush, for we know that Thou hast strength for all who labor, sympathy for all who sigh, and tenderness for all who mourn.

As guardians and trustees of the future of our country may we be grimly persuaded that we need Thee to lead us through the perils of these times. Standing at the threshold of unparalleled responsibilities, we pray for a deep realization of our mission. Diffuse our deepest beings with a consuming energy and devotion that we may do that which honor and conscience demand. Without hesitation or vacillation, casting aside sectional and political differences, may we work in unity for a common goal. Blessed Lord, enable us to renounce all selfish ambitions that this anguished world may be redeemed from its inhuman hordes. O comfort and sustain our fellow countrymen who are far away on the battle lines and give consolation to those who wait for their return; only the hope of a better world reconciles us to its present tragedies. Almighty God, be with our notable President each passing hour, also with our most capable Speaker, the leaders and all Members that Thy will may be magnified in all decisions. Through Jesus Christ, our Lord. Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of Thursday, July 8, 1943, was read and approved.

ADJOURNMENT OVER

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns today it adjourn to meet on Friday next, and that when the House adjourns on Friday next, it adjourn to meet on the following Monday.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD, and include a speech delivered by our distinguished Speaker.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? There was no objection.

SWEARING IN OF A MEMBER

Representative-elect LAWRENCE LEWIS, of Colorado, appeared at the bar of the House and took the oath of office.

ENROLLED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS SIGNED

Mr. KLEIN, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that that committee had on July 8, 1943, examined and found truly enrolled bills and joint resolutions of the House of the following titles:

H. R. 647. An act to provide for the establishment of the George Washington Carver National Monument;

H. R. 1396. An act making certain regulations with reference to fertilizers or seeds that may be distributed by agencies of the United States;

H. R. 1900. An act to prevent the payment of excessive fees or compensation in connection with the negotiation of war contracts;

H. R. 2828. An act to permit certain burials in the Scottish Rite Temple in the District of Columbia;

H. R. 2935. An act making appropriations for the Department of Labor, the Federal Security Agency, and related independent agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes;

H. R. 2968. An act making appropriations for war agencies in the Executive Office of the President for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes;

H. R. 2988. An act to amend the act entitled "An act to authorize black-outs in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes," approved December 26, 1941, as amended;

H. R. 3030. An act making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes;

H. J. Res. 37. Joint resolution relating to the provision of butter for the patients of St. Elizabeths Hospital; and

H. J. Res. 147. Joint resolution to continue the Commodity Credit Corporation as an agency of the United States, to increase its borrowing power, and for other purposes.

The SPEAKER. The Chair desires to announce that pursuant to the authority granted him on July 8, 1943, he did on Friday, July 9, 1943, sign the following enrolled bills and joint resolutions of the House:

H. R. 647. An act to provide for the establishment of the George Washington Carver National Monument;

H. R. 1396. An act making certain regulations with reference to fertilizers or seeds that may be distributed by agencies of the United States;

H. R. 1900. An act to prevent the payment of excessive fees or compensation in connection with the negotiation of war contracts;

H. R. 2828. An act to permit certain burials in the Scottish Rite Temple in the District of Columbia;

H. R. 2935. An act making appropriations for the Department of Labor, the Federal Security Agency, and related independent agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes;

H. R. 2968. An act making appropriations for war agencies in the Executive Office of the President for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes;

H. R. 2988. An act to amend the act entitled "An act to authorize black-outs in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes," approved December 26, 1941, as amended;

H. R. 3030. An act making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes.

H. J. Res. 37. Joint resolution relating to the provision of butter for the patients of St. Elizabeths Hospital; and

H. J. Res. 147. Joint resolution to continue the Commodity Credit Corporation as an agency of the United States, to increase its borrowing power, and for other purposes.

BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS PRESENTED TO THE PRESIDENT

Mr. KLEIN, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that that committee did on July 9, 1943, present to the President, for his approval, bills and joint resolutions of the House of the following titles:

H. R. 647. An act to provide for the establishment of the George Washington Carver National Monument;

H. R. 1396. An act making certain regulations with reference to fertilizers or seeds that may be distributed by agencies of the United States;

H. R. 1900. An act to prevent the payment of excessive fees or compensation in connection with the negotiation of war contracts;

H. R. 2828. An act to permit certain burials in the Scottish Rite Temple in the District of Columbia;

H. R. 2935. An act making appropriations for the Department of Labor, the Federal Security Agency, and related independent agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes;

H. R. 2968. An act making appropriations for war agencies in the Executive Office of the President for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes;

H. R. 2988. An act to amend the act entitled "An act to authorize black-outs in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes," approved December 26, 1941, as amended;

H. R. 3030. An act making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes;

H. J. Res. 37. Joint resolution relating to the provision of butter for the patients of St. Elizabeths Hospital; and

H. J. Res. 147. Joint resolution to continue the Commodity Credit Corporation as an agency of the United States, to increase its borrowing power, and for other purposes.

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Sundry messages in writing from the President of the United States were communicated to the House by Mr. Miller, one of his secretaries, who also informed the House that on the following dates the President approved and signed bills and joint resolutions of the House of the following titles:

On July 6, 1943:

H. R. 2536. An act to amend the act entitled "An act to provide for the promotion of vocational rehabilitation of persons disabled in industry or otherwise and their return to civil employment," approved June 2, 1920, as amended, and for other purposes.

On July 8, 1943:

H. R. 6. An act to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to adjust titles to lands acquired by the United States which are subject to his administration, custody, or control;

H. R. 249. An act for the relief of Gertrude Ricketts;

H. R. 1081. An act for the relief of Frank Borah;

H. R. 1098. An act for the relief of El Paso Electric Co.;

H. R. 1334. An act for the relief of J. Frank Meador;

H. R. 1397. An act to authorize the exchange of certain patented lands in the Death Valley National Monument for Government lands in the monument;

H. R. 1557. An act for the relief of Robert H. Pulliam;

H. R. 1602. An act for the relief of Robert N. Bickert;

H. R. 2047. An act to correct an error and to confirm, as of March 2, 1861, the title to certain saline lands in Jackson County, State of Illinois, to Edward Holden;

H. R. 2089. An act for the relief of Jennie Walker;

H. R. 2527. An act to amend the description of the area affected by the act of May 28, 1928, entitled "An act for the relief of the town of Springdale, Utah," and for other purposes; and

H. R. 3020. An act to authorize the use of part of the United States Capitol Grounds east of the Union Station for the parking of motor vehicles.

On July 9, 1943:

H. R. 1004. An act to relieve newspapers and periodical publications which have voluntarily suspended publication for the duration of the war from payment of second-class application fees upon resumption of publication;

H. R. 1940. An act prescribing the salary for the Commissioner of Public Roads and the Commissioner of Public Buildings;

H. R. 1991. An act to amend the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940 by providing for the postponement of the induction of high-school students who have completed more than half of their academic year; and

H. R. 2663. An act to provide for the willful violation of regulations or orders respecting the protection or security of vessels, harbors, ports, or water-front facilities.

On July 10, 1943:

H. R. 1315. An act for the relief of George Bartole and Vernon Wayne Tennyson.

On July 12, 1943:

H. R. 2481. An act making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes;

H. R. 2714. An act making appropriations to supply urgent deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, and for prior fiscal years, and for other purposes;

H. R. 2719. An act making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes;

H. R. 2088. An act for the relief of John Rhoden;

H. R. 997. An act to establish in the Medical Department of the Army a corps to be known as the Pharmacy Corps;

H. R. 1463. An act for the relief of Florence B. Hutchinson;

H. R. 1784. An act for the relief of the legal guardian of Leonard L. Gay;

H. R. 2106. An act to provide for the acceptance on behalf of the United States of a statue of Sir William Blackstone, the work of the late Paul W. Bartlett, and for other purposes;

H. R. 2794. An act to approve and consent to the compact entered into by Iowa and Nebraska establishing the boundary between Iowa and Nebraska;

H. R. 2935. An act making appropriations for the Department of Labor, the Federal Security Agency, and related independent agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes; and

H. R. 2968. An act making appropriations for war agencies in the Executive Office of the President for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes.

Signed 3 p. m. eastern war time.

H. R. 3030. An act making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes.

Signed 4 p. m. eastern war time.

H. J. Res. 37. Joint resolution relating to the provision of butter for the patients of St. Elizabeths Hospital.

On July 13, 1943:

H. R. 235. An act for the relief of Forrest W. Dickey;

H. R. 2076. An act to authorize the deportation of aliens to countries allied with the United States;

H. R. 2614. An act to increase by 1 year the period within which certain oyster growers may file claims against the United States in the Court of Claims;

H. R. 2683. An act to authorize the attendance of the Marine Band at the seventy-

seventh anniversary convention of the Grand Army of the Republic to be held at Milwaukee, Wis., September 19 to 23, inclusive, 1943;

H. R. 2703. An act to provide more adequate and uniform administrative provisions in veterans' laws pertaining to compensation, pension, and retirement pay payable by the Veterans' Administration, and for other purposes;

H. R. 2798. An act to amend the act entitled "An act to provide that the United States shall aid the States in the construction of rural post roads, and for other purposes," approved July 11, 1916, as amended and supplemented, and for other purposes.

H. R. 2828. An act to permit certain burials in the Scottish Rite Temple in the District of Columbia; and

H. R. 2988. An act to amend the act entitled "An act to authorize black-outs in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes," approved December 26, 1941, as amended.

On July 14, 1943:

H. R. 647. An act to provide for the establishment of the George Washington Carver National Monument; and

H. R. 1900. An act to prevent the payment of excessive fees or compensation in connection with the negotiation of war contracts.

On July 15, 1943:

H. R. 2936. An act to authorize the appropriation of an additional \$200,000,000 to carry out the provisions of title II of the act entitled "An act to expedite the provision of housing in connection with national defense, and for other purposes," approved October 14, 1940, as amended.

On July 16, 1943:

H. J. Res. 147. Joint resolution to continue the Commodity Credit Corporation as an agency of the United States, to increase its borrowing power, and for other purposes.

POCKET VETOED

On July 13, 1943:

H. R. 986. An act to define misconduct, for compensation and pension purposes, as limited to felonious misconduct; and

H. R. 1712. An act for the relief of Sarah Ann Elizabeth Holliday Foxworth and Ethel Allene Brown Habersfeld.

On July 16, 1943:

H. R. 1396. An act making certain regulations with reference to fertilizers or seeds that may be distributed by agencies of the United States.

MEMORANDUM OF DISAPPROVAL

I have withheld my approval of H. R. 986 (78th Cong.), "An act to define misconduct, for compensation and pension purposes, as limited to felonious misconduct." The purpose of the measure is to modify the existing misconduct bar to both service-connected and non-service-connected pension and compensation benefits under Veterans Regulations promulgated pursuant to Public, No. 2, Seventy-third Congress, March 20, 1933, so that it shall only include disability or death resulting from the veteran's felonious misconduct.

The term "felonious" is not defined in the bill. In the majority of cases the misconduct resulting in disability would involve a breach of State rather than Federal law. Many acts constituting felonies under the law of some States are not felonies under the law of other States or the Federal statutes. It is not possible to estimate accurately the effect of inserting the word "felonious" before the word "misconduct," although apparently the ultimate effect would depend upon the fortuitous circumstance of location of commission.

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The act would authorize the payment of service pension for disabilities not incurred in service, and due to venereal diseases, alcoholism, drug addiction, and other offenses clearly contravening accepted standards of a highly civilized society but not felonious. As to service-connected compensation or pension, the act would authorize the payment of the high rates for service-connected disability or death in such cases where the inception of the disease or disability was in active service in mere point of time and absent causative relationship. The act fails to take cognizance of the requirement of line of duty under Public, No. 2, Seventy-third Congress, and the Veterans Regulations, specifically paragraph VIII of Veterans Regulation No. 10—Series, under which cases involving offenses of very much lesser magnitude would still have to be denied. Specifically, notwithstanding the amendment which would be effected by this act, certain cases would not meet the line of duty requirement of the law, particularly those contained in the proviso of paragraph VIII which reads as follows:

Provided, however, That the requirement will not be met if it appears that at the time the injury was suffered or disease contracted, the person on whose account benefits are claimed (1) was avoiding duty by deserting the service or by absenting himself without leave; (2) was confined under sentence of court martial or civil court or was resisting lawful arrest; (3) was relieved from all active performance of duty by command of his superior officer as a result of the intemperate use of drugs or alcoholic liquor or because of injury or disease contracted or suffered as a result of his own misconduct; (4) was acting in disobedience of the lawful orders of his superior officer or in violation of the rules and regulations of his organization; or (5) whether at his post or lawfully absent, if the injury or disease was in fact, caused by something not involving misconduct but done in pursuing some private business or avocation.

It seems apparent that the definition of misconduct should be correlated with that of line of duty.

In view of inequalities and injustices which would result in the administration of this act, which I do not believe the Congress intended, and because it is my belief that the apparent intention of the amendment would authorize payment of benefits in misconduct cases never heretofore authorized by law and as to which the Federal Government should not be required to pay benefits, it is necessary for me to disapprove this particular legislation. I feel that it would cheapen the distinction of membership on the pension roll, which throughout history of this Nation has been maintained as a roll of honor, to base entitlement upon disabilities of such dubious character.

I am advised by the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs that as a result of studies made pursuant to understanding with certain committees of the Congress suggestions as to possible amendatory legislation to remove recognized defects will be submitted for consideration of the Congress at an early date.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

THE WHITE HOUSE, July 13, 1943.

MEMORANDUM OF DISAPPROVAL

I have withheld my approval of H. R. 1712, "For the relief of Sarah Ann Elizabeth Holliday Foxworth and Ethel Allene Brown Habersfeld."

It is the purpose of the bill to pay the sum of \$5,000 to Sarah Ann Elizabeth Holliday Foxworth, the widow of P. E. Foxworth, who, at the time of his death, was an assistant director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation of the Department of Justice, and the sum of \$5,000 to Ethel Allene Brown Habersfeld, the widow of Harold D. Habersfeld, who, at the time of his death, was a special agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation of the Department of Justice, the said Foxworth and Habersfeld having been killed in an airplane accident in Dutch Guiana on January 15, 1943, in the line of their official duties.

Mr. Foxworth and Mr. Habersfeld were traveling in a transport airplane in which there were a number of other Government passengers when the accident occurred. All of the crew and all of the passengers, including two civilian employees of the State Department (Hodson and Henryson), and two civilian employees of the War Department (Lewis and Seeger) lost their lives in this accident.

The proposal contained in the bill is objectionable for the reason that it discriminates in favor of the widows of the two Federal Bureau of Investigation employees as against the widows and dependents of the civilian employees of the State and War Departments, insofar as this particular accident is concerned, and also discriminates in favor of the widows of the two Federal Bureau of Investigation employees as compared with the benefits that are accorded the widows and dependents of all other civilian employees of the Federal Government, where said employees lose their lives in the performance of their official duties.

The act of September 7, 1916, as amended, provides a means of administrative adjudication of all claims against the Government arising from the injury or death of its civilian employees while engaged in the performance of their official duties; and the Employees' Compensation Commission has already received and adjudicated the claims of the widows of the two Federal Bureau of Investigation employees, as well as the claims of the dependents of the other civilian employees who were killed in this accident. The Employees' Compensation Commission advises that this action resulted in an award to the widow of Mr. Foxworth of an amount that may be paid during her expectancy of life, in case she does not remarry, aggregating \$17,640, and a similar award that may ultimately be paid to the widow of Mr. Habersfeld of \$16,170. These awards are independent of and in addition to the payments proposed by the present bill.

While I have approved a number of private relief bills providing payment of \$5,000, in each instance, to the widows of employees of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice,

and the Secret Service, Treasury Department, these payments have usually been in cases where the employees have lost their lives as a direct result of the pursuit or apprehension of criminals.

The Employees' Compensation Commission points out that, in the administration of the Federal Employees' Compensation Act, the Commission has had occasion to consider and make awards with respect to the death of a substantial number of employees fatally injured while in the performance of their duties connected with the prosecution of the war; and that in many cases the deaths have resulted directly from war-risk hazards or from incidents as spectacular and tragic as those involved in the above-mentioned accident. The Commission refers, in this connection, to an aircraft accident in Alaska on November 19, 1942, claiming the lives of three employees of the Civil Aeronautics Administration and to other cases where civilian employees have lost their lives as a direct result of enemy action through submarine sinkings and otherwise.

If it should be the feeling of the Congress that additional benefits beyond those provided by the present Employees' Compensation Act should be made available to civilian employees of the Federal Government who are engaged in the performance of unusually hazardous duties, it would appear that these benefits should be provided by way of general legislation which would accord uniform treatment in this respect to all civilian employees.

In view of the awards already made to Mrs. Foxworth and Mrs. Habersfeld, respectively, under the provisions of existing law applicable to all cases of this character, and of the fact that the proposed additional payment of \$5,000 to each of these two widows represents obviously discriminatory action in their favor as against the widows and dependents of all other civilian Government employees who find themselves similarly situated, I do not feel that I would be justified in giving the bill my approval.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

THE WHITE HOUSE, July 13, 1943.

MEMORANDUM OF DISAPPROVAL

I have withheld approval of H. R. 1396—an act making certain regulations with reference to fertilizers or seeds that may be distributed by agencies of the United States.

This bill would require Federal agencies which distribute seeds, livestock and poultry feed, nursery stock, fertilizers, or soil-conditioning or other material to farmers to comply with the inspection laws of the State within which such seeds, feed, or other material are distributed. An exception is made for fertilizer distributed by the Tennessee Valley Authority for experimental purposes. With this single exception, neither the Tennessee Valley Authority nor any other Federal agency would be permitted to distribute any of the named materials unless it first permitted inspection by the State and paid the inspection fees and unless the materials conformed to such

standards as the States might see fit to impose at any time in the future.

The distribution of seeds, feed, nursery stock, fertilizers, and similar materials is a proper function of the Federal Government. Congress has authorized their distribution by Federal agencies, including the Department of Agriculture and the Tennessee Valley Authority. If additional controls are necessary to insure the quality of the materials distributed by Federal agencies, the Congress should prescribe them. The granting to the legislatures of each of the 48 States of the power to regulate and, indeed, to veto a constitutional program of the Federal Government would constitute a sharp departure from precedent and a departure which I consider dangerous and unwarranted.

Another reason for my disapproving the bill is the effect which it would have upon the fertilizer program of the Tennessee Valley Authority. One of the primary objectives of the Congress in creating the Tennessee Valley Authority was to insure the distribution to farmers of low-cost and high-quality fertilizer. The requirement that fertilizer distributed for other than experimental purposes comply with State laws would seriously hamper the Authority's program since it would, in effect, permit the States to regulate the manufacture of such fertilizer. This requirement would make possible the passage of legislation in various States which would deprive the farmers of those States of the benefit of the new types of fertilizer developed by the Authority. That this legislation would burden the Authority's fertilizer program was frankly admitted by the National Fertilizer Association, which appeared at the hearings in support of the bill and opposed an amendment excepting all fertilizer produced by the Tennessee Valley Authority.

For the reasons above stated, I cannot approve H. R. 1396.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

THE WHITE HOUSE, July 16, 1943.

THE LATE REPRESENTATIVE HON. FRANCIS D. CULKIN, OF NEW YORK

Mr. REED of New York. Mr. Speaker, I send a resolution (H. Res. 299) to the desk and move its adoption.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That the House has heard with profound sorrow of the death of Hon. FRANCIS D. CULKIN, a Representative from the State of New York.

Resolved, That the Clerk communicate these resolutions to the Senate and transmit a copy thereof to the family of the deceased.

Mr. REED of New York. Mr. Speaker, when Hon. FRANCIS D. CULKIN was elected to Congress on November 6, 1928, by the citizens of the Thirty Second Congressional District of New York, they rendered a great service to the State and to the Nation. Tireless in his efforts to be useful to the people by whom he had been honored, Representative CULKIN drew heavily, all too heavily as we now know, upon his strength.

The country can ill afford to lose a man of conspicuous ability. There are

few men who enter Congress with such a thorough training and experience as did FRANCIS CULKIN. He had been a member of the New York bar since 1902; he served as a private in the Spanish-American War and as captain in the New York National Guard from 1901 to 1908. From 1911 to 1921 he served as district attorney, as county judge from 1921 to 1928. Each of these offices was filled by him with rare ability and distinction, constituting an admirable preparation for the exacting duties of Congress.

I sympathize deeply with Mrs. Culklin and with the son and daughter in their loss of a devoted husband and father. The death of my dear friend came as a severe shock to me and I, too, deeply mourn his loss. If ever the prayer of the poet God Give Us Men was answered, it was when Hon. FRANCIS D. CULKIN was elected to Congress—

God give us men! A time like this demands Strong minds, great hearts, true faith, and ready hands;

Men whom the lust of office does not kill;
Men whom the spoils of office cannot buy;
Men who possess opinions and a will;
Men who have honor—men who will not lie;

Men who can stand before a demagog,
And damn his treacherous flatteries without winking!

Tall men, sun crowned, who live above the fog
In public duty, and in private thinking.

Mr. REED of New York. Mr. Speaker, I yield now to the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. RANKIN].

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, as one of the Democratic Members of the Committee on Rivers and Harbors, on which our distinguished colleague, FRANCIS CULKIN, served, I wish to join the New York delegation in expressing my profound sorrow at his untimely passing away.

Mr. CULKIN was a man of honor, and integrity, a man of industry, a man who placed the welfare of his country above selfish gain. He was a real patriotic American who longed for the day when victory would crown our war efforts, when America would return to the paths of peace and we could pursue our normal ways of life, our normal activities—when America could return to those normal, fundamental principles upon which our Government and our civilization are founded.

FRANCIS CULKIN was not destructive. His criticism was always of a constructive nature. He never attempted to tear down the character of anyone. Some one has said:

Isn't it strange that princes and kings,
And clowns that gather in sawdust rings;
And little folks, like you and me
Are builders for eternity?
Each is given a bag of tools,
A shapeless mass and a book of rules;
And each must make e're life is flown
A stumbling block or a stepping stone.

FRANCIS CULKIN labored to build a stepping stone for the betterment of mankind.

Mr. REED of New York. Mr. Speaker, I yield now to the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. MARTIN].

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, with sorrow I join with my as-

sociates in paying tribute to the memory of our beloved colleague. Those of us who have known FRANCIS CULKIN during the years knew him as a fine, honest, able, and conscientious public servant. He was a man who was always genuinely devoted to the public welfare. He was ready at any time to sacrifice his own individual welfare in order to contribute to his country's progress. As a member of the Committees on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries and Rivers and Harbors, he rendered invaluable service. He was an expert on maritime problems and his great knowledge was helpful in solving the problems of shipping. In the post-war days when our shipping problems will be acute he will be badly missed. FRANK CULKIN died because of his devotion to the service of his country. He was here in this House many times when he should have been home protecting his health. Like a good soldier he insisted in carrying on. In these troublesome days we need strong, able men like FRANK CULKIN, and it is well for us to pause a moment to comment upon his fine life. A great American has passed on; a beloved colleague and friend has gone to receive the reward which comes from a well spent life.

Mr. REED of New York. Mr. Speaker, I yield now to the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. McCORMACK].

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, the passing of our dearly beloved friend and colleague, FRANCIS CULKIN, is a serious blow to the National House of Representatives, and a personal loss to me. I do not know anyone during my years of service in this body who impressed me more with his sincerity, his loyalty and his devotion to duty, his vision, and his courage. As our distinguished friend from Mississippi [Mr. RANKIN] so well pointed out, his gentlemanliness was ever pleasant. He never criticized except to engage in constructive criticism, always expressing himself along constructive lines. I never met one who was more constructive than our late friend and colleague.

There is not much that one can say on an occasion of this kind except to make an expression of sympathy. I know that every Member of the House joins with me in conveying to Mrs. Culkina—to whom I wrote a letter of sympathy immediately upon reading in the public press of the death of our late friend—and the other members of our late colleague's family and his dear relatives our deep and profound sympathy in their bereavement. I know that my colleagues from other States in the Union join with me in conveying to our colleagues of the great State of New York our keen feeling of regret in the great loss that fine delegation has sustained in the passing on of our very dear and beloved friend, FRANK CULKIN.

Mr. REED of New York. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Texas [Mr. LANHAM].

Mr. LANHAM. Mr. Speaker, in addition to our service together in this body, it was my pleasure to be associated with the late FRANCIS D. CULKIN on the Jefferson Memorial Commission. I admired

him as an able statesman. I loved him as a devoted friend. He is gone but not forgotten. In that sweet bye and bye of promise we shall be with him again.

Mr. REED of New York. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. HARRIS].

Mr. HARRIS of Virginia. As a freshman Member of the House, I was assigned to a committee which, fortunately for me, placed my seat next to that of the Honorable FRANCIS D. CULKIN. I found him to be a delightful gentleman imbued with a spirit of kindness which he shed upon me in abundant measure. He was an able legislator and a sympathetic and helpful friend. He advised, encouraged, and guided me on many occasions. I generated for him an intensive affection, as well as high admiration.

I shall miss him as greatly as this House and the Nation shall suffer by his passing. I join his family and his colleagues in mourning for him. His memory ever shall remain fresh in all our minds.

Mr. REED of New York. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that any Member so desiring may extend his remarks at this point in the Record.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the resolution.

The resolution was agreed to.

Mr. COLE of New York. Mr. Speaker, I, too, join with my colleagues in voicing our sorrow in the passing of our late friend and associate and in the message of sympathy to the widow and family of FRANCIS D. CULKIN.

Until recent months when prevented by the illness which finally took him from us, Mr. CULKIN was one of the most active Members of the House. Interested in all legislative matters, he was especially concerned over the welfare of the dairy producers in the country, whose cause he championed on many, many occasions. A strong advocate of a large American merchant marine, FRANCIS CULKIN recognized the importance of constructing and maintaining vast harbor improvements in all sections of the country and his vision and co-operation are shown today in the great fleet of merchant ships which now flies the American flag.

Though a Republican, Representative CULKIN was liberal and progressive in his thoughts and votes. He espoused the cause of the common man with a sincerity which aroused the admiration of his colleagues. Slow to take any step which might involve the Nation in the great international conflict in which it is now engaged, Mr. CULKIN did not hesitate for an instant to concentrate his full efforts and influence in support of all measures relating to the prosecution of the war.

Mr. Speaker, in the untimely passing of FRANCIS CULKIN, the New York delegation in the House of Representatives has lost an experienced and valuable associate, the House an able leader and advocate, and the Nation a trusted and re-

spected legislator. We mourn his death today and send our most sincere condolences to his widow and children whom he dearly loved.

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. Speaker, today I join with my fellow Members in paying a deserved tribute to one of our departed friends and colleagues from New York, FRANCIS D. CULKIN.

Representative CULKIN had a long and distinguished career in the service of the people. Beginning with his service as a soldier in the Spanish-American War, as a district attorney, as a county judge, and from 1928 to the time of his death, as a Representative in Congress from the Thirty-second Congressional District of New York, Mr. CULKIN devoted more than 30 years of his life in the interest of good government. Throughout that long period of time, FRANCIS CULKIN discharged his many official duties faithfully and well. He was tireless and successful in his efforts on behalf of his district and his State.

He was a strong partisan but never permitted his loyalty to his party to interfere with duty to his country. He was an aggressive advocate but always a fair opponent. He believed intensely in his own side of an argument, but he was tolerant of opposition and ever ready to applaud in an adversary that ability and character which bespeak conviction and denotes sincerity.

May the Lord deal with him as one who has gained the palm and may his place in the world beyond the grave be even higher and more glorious than that which he won for himself among men.

IN MEMORY OF FRANCIS D. CULKIN, A DISTINGUISHED AND ABLE REPRESENTATIVE FROM NEW YORK STATE

Mr. FISH. Mr. Speaker, it is with deep personal sorrow that I join in paying a tribute to the memory of FRANCIS D. CULKIN, of Oswego, N. Y., with whom I served for the past 16 years in the House of Representatives.

He was one of the ablest and highest type of public servant that I ever met. We can ill afford to lose such an independent thinking and courageous acting Member of Congress in these critical days of our country. He was no rubber-stamp Member of Congress. He took no orders from anyone and always voted his convictions without fear or favor even when they might differ temporarily with the majority of his party. There was no more determined fighter or more effective champion of any cause that he engaged in and it was always on the side of popular government and the rights of the American people. He was never swayed or influenced by selfish groups against what he conceived to be the interest of the people he represented or of all the American people.

The farmers of New York State have lost a fearless and tireless champion who knew their problems and the solutions better than any eastern Member of Congress. I always depended upon him for leadership and advice on all issues affecting the dairymen and farmers of our State. Since his death I have relied on his friend DAN REED for farm

advice and have studied farm legislation more in detail myself and hope that I can carry on in a small way the constructive services he rendered to the farmers of our State who have lost a true and distinguished friend. FRANCIS CULKIN was a credit to his district, to New York State, and to the Republican Party in Congress.

In the many years I had the privilege and honor of serving with him in the Congress I never knew any Member that surpassed him in character, integrity, and devotion to his country. His family have my deepest sympathy, but those of us who knew him best in Congress loved him for his many virtues.

Mr. MRUK. Mr. Speaker, our congressional summer recess was saddened by the death of Representative FRANCIS D. CULKIN, of the Thirty-second District of New York. Mr. CULKIN was one of my colleagues on the Rivers and Harbors Committee.

Having made the acquaintanceship of Mr. CULKIN in this first session of the Seventy-eighth Congress, I did not have the good fortune of knowing him to the same great personal advantage as did his fellow citizens of Oswego, N. Y., and his fellow members of the bar. My few contacts, however, with FRANCIS D. CULKIN, persuaded me that he was an amiable man and a conscientious representative in Congress.

Although we knew Mr. CULKIN to be ill, we were nonetheless shocked when we learned that death had come to him as it must to all men.

Writing like sentiments of sorrow on the occasion of the passing of a friend, George Washington said:

It is the nature of humanity to mourn for the loss of our friends; and the more we loved them, the more poignant is our grief. It is part of the precepts of religion and philosophy to consider the dispensations of Providence as wise, immutable, uncontrollable; of course, that it is our duty to submit with as little repining as the sensibility of our natures is capable of to all its decrees. But nature will, notwithstanding, indulge, for a while, its sorrows.

Mr. BUTLER. Mr. Speaker, in the death of FRANCIS D. CULKIN, the House of Representatives and the State of New York have lost a respected public official and one who served his country well. Those of us who knew him well realize that his talents and qualities will be sorely missed.

I shall remember best not FRANCIS CULKIN's official record but my association with him and the bonds of lasting friendship which death cannot sever.

The greatest comfort and consolation that can come to the family of our late colleague is not alone his splendid record but the heritage of his good name which he has transmitted to his children.

Mr. WELCH. Mr. Speaker, in the passing of my friend, our colleague, the Honorable FRANCIS D. CULKIN, the Nation and the House of Representatives have suffered a distinct loss, particularly at this crucial period of our history when men of his sterling character, ability, and courage are so badly needed.

Judge CULKIN served his country as a soldier, as a jurist, and as a legislator of

the first magnitude. Absolutely free and untrammelled, he devoted his life to fighting for just causes.

In his passing the American merchant marine lost a strong and sincere friend. He served for years on the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries. His splendid legal training and judicial experience were a guidance and help to those of us who were fortunate in being associated with him on that important committee in solving the many problems constantly before us.

Few men, if any, had greater knowledge of this globe and its history, either ancient or modern, than FRANCIS D. CULKIN.

He lived and fought for the causes that needed assistance—against the wrongs that needed resistance—for the good that he could do.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. KLEBERG. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks by inserting in the Record an address made by my colleague, Hon. JOSEPH J. MANSFIELD, before a meeting of the Intracoastal Canal Association at the Rice Hotel in Houston on August 26.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. O'BRIEN of New York. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the Record and include a proclamation issued by Hon. Fletcher Bowron, mayor of Los Angeles, setting aside one week as a tribute to Poland; and, second, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks and include an address given by my distinguished friend, J. Edgar Hoover, Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, before the annual convention of the International Association of Chiefs of Police, at Detroit, Mich., August 9, 1943.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. FLANNAGAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the Record and to include therein an address delivered by Ambassador Joseph Clark Grew at Bristol on September 6.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. BRYSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the Record and include therein a newspaper excerpt with reference to two families in my district.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mrs. BOLTON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks and include a poem entitled "Uncle Sam's Waves."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. BURDICK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks and include an outline of food production for 1944 by James Patton, of the National Farmers' Union.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. ANGELL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my re-

marks on three subjects and include some short resolutions in each case.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. ANGELL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that at the conclusion of the other business before the House today I may address the House for 5 minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. SPRINGER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that at the conclusion of the other business before the House today and any other special orders I may address the House for 7 minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. SPRINGER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that I may be permitted to extend my remarks in the Record and include therewith a newspaper article on the Manpower Commission.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. REECE of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks on the meeting of the Republican Post-War Advisory Council and to include therein copies of the resolutions adopted by it at its recent meeting, and copies of two editorials relating to the resolutions.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. ROLPH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the Record and to include certain addresses made on August 14 at the award of the Maritime M to the Moore Drydock Co. of San Francisco and Oakland, Calif.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. WASIELEWSKI. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks and include therein a newspaper editorial from the Milwaukee Journal.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the Record and include therein releases from the Treasury.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. HOLIFIELD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the remarks of my colleague the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. WEISS] may be extended together with an editorial.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

TREES DO GROW IN BROOKLYN

Mr. KEOGH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. KEOGH. Mr. Speaker, trees do grow in Brooklyn, ailanthus yes, but also many fine, strong, and sturdy trees. But

what is more important is the fact that in Brooklyn there are 3,000,000 fine loyal Americans, and I am impelled today respectfully to disagree with the distinguished authoress and to tell her and you that those Americans in Brooklyn have not abandoned and will not abandon hope. I must tell her, too, that they live and work in Brooklyn and are happy, peaceful, contented people. With personal knowledge, I must disagree with her expressions with respect to that class of American womanhood that has unselfishly devoted its life to the teaching profession. I might take the liberty to suggest to that authoress that if she is interested in having a fairer and clearer and certainly more elevating description of Brooklyn and its people she should read *You Look So Young*, the autobiography of a distinguished woman of the American theater and a native Brooklynite, Miss Peggy Wood. But more important than all else is that the people of Brooklyn along with their fellow Americans throughout the Brooklyn of this great Nation will today, tomorrow, and next week see that the difficult job that lies ahead of all of us will be done well and completely and that thereafter peace will again come to Brooklyn and its trees will still grow.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. FULMER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the Record and include therein an address delivered over the radio and two letters.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from South Carolina?

There was no objection.

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the Record and include an editorial from the New York Times.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. GEARHART. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the Record and include therein an address delivered by the Governor of the State of California at the last convention of the American Legion of California.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

Mr. GEARHART. Mr. Speaker, I also ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the Record and include therein a brief poem sent to me by a constituent from California.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

PAY-AS-YOU-GO TAXES

Mr. GEARHART. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. GEARHART. Mr. Speaker, apropos of the recently enacted tax law, I quote a brief poem which a constituent sent me, which reads:

A man stood at the pearly gate,
His face was worn and old;
He merely asked of the man of fate
Admission to the fold.

What have you done, St. Peter asked,
To seek admission here?

Why, I tried to estimate my income
Tax from now to the end of the year.

The gates swung open sharply,
As St. Peter touched the bell;
Come in, he said, and take a harp,
You've had enough of hell.

NOT NEEDED AT FRONT

Mr. KNUTSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Minnesota?

There was no objection.

Mr. KNUTSON. Mr. Speaker, I am sure that the House read with amazement the story that appeared on the front page of the Washington Times-Herald this morning entitled "Not Needed at Front. F. D. approves Canada's plan to disband combat troops."

The story goes on:

President Roosevelt has approved the suggestion of the politically harassed Prime Minister Mackenzie King of Canada that combat divisions in the Dominion be disbanded at once and returned to civilian life because they are no longer needed on a fighting front.

Contrast the situation in Canada, my friends, with the situation here in this country, where we are about to begin the drafting of fathers for war service.

We want to know what has become of the statement that Winston Churchill made a year or two before Pearl Harbor, when he said:

Send us the implements of war and we will do the job. We do not need your men.

Notwithstanding this assurance we have already sent several million boys to the various fronts and others are to follow.

We want to know what became of our first line of defense, when we had to split up the Pacific Fleet and send half of it over to defend that first line of defense. It was that split up of our fleet that brought on Pearl Harbor.

I would like to hear from the distinguished Chairman of the Military Affairs Committee of the House, if he is present, and I would ask that he be given ample time in order that he may reassure Congress and the American people that America will not be discriminated against during the balance of this war. If Canada does not need to send any more men to the combat front then certainly the United States should not be called upon to furnish more boys. Let the President remember that there already is a serious manpower shortage in our country, both on farm and in factory.

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks and to include therein the article from the Times-Herald of Washington previously referred to.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Minnesota?

There was no objection.

Mr. KNUTSON. The article referred to follows:

F. D. APPROVES CANADA'S PLAN TO DISBAND COMBAT TROOPS—ACT FALLS LIKE BOMBHELL IN CAPITAL AS UNITED STATES PREPARES TO DRAFT FATHERS

(By John O'Donnell)

President Roosevelt has approved the suggestion of the politically harassed Prime Minister Mackenzie King of Canada that combat divisions in the Dominion be disbanded at once and returned to civilian life because they are no longer needed on a fighting front.

This official information, sponsored by Canada's representatives in this Capital, crashed last night as a political bolt of lightning.

It broke on the eve of the convening of the Congress of the United States in which Members of House and Senate are faced with the War Department's insistence that pre-Pearl Harbor fathers be called in the draft and the cry from the voters back home that such a vote means political death at the next election.

The Canadians bluntly put responsibility for their decision to disband Dominion troops already under arms on "United States approval," which means the okay of President Roosevelt, good friend and Harvard colleague of Canada's premier.

VICTORIES CAUSE MOVE

Victories in the Aleutians, the "destruction of the Axis forces in north Africa, and the capitulation of Italy" are cited in the formal statement from Canada for the decision to return their armed forces to civilian life. "All decisions," the formal announcement here in Washington declares, "have been appraised in consultation with the United States authorities."

According to the official announcement from the Canadian Wartime Information Board here in Washington, present plans call for the disbandment of the Seventh and Eighth Divisions and the partial disbandment of the Sixth.

"The reorganization will result in reducing the establishment for operational troops in North America by 20,000," announced Col. J. L. Ralston, Canadian Minister for Defense.

The Canadian chief of Dominion's armed forces, who sat with President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Churchill and Mackenzie King at the famous Quebec conference, declared:

REASONS FOR RELEASE

"It is not possible to estimate the actual number who will be released to civilian life, but the number will be substantial at this stage."

The formal Canadian announcement declared that the decision to release their troops was:

"Made possible by the improved strategic position on both coasts of Canada resulting from the eviction of the Japs from the Aleutians; the military victories in the Mediterranean, and the Russian successes; and the striking betterment in antisubmarine activities in the Atlantic."

The scheme will involve a readjustment downward of local defenses on both the east and west coasts, the Canadian authorities declared.

Colonel Ralston stated, and this shocked the War Department:

"Events of recent months have greatly improved the general strategic situation in respect to the defense of both coastal regions of Canada."

"In the Pacific there has been the eviction of the Japanese from the Aleutians and the increasing scale of operations in the Southwest Pacific."

RED SUCCESSES ARE FACTOR

"The European area has seen the continuance of Russian successes with increasing menace to Hitler, the destruction of the Axis forces in north Africa, and the capitulation of Italy. These successes intensify the threat of further offensive operations against the Axis both in Northwestern Europe and in the Mediterranean area.

"While these developments do not remove the threat of enemy action in certain forms against this continent they reduce materially the scale of any possible operation of that kind.

"The degree of probability and the possible type and weight of any such operations have been appraised in consultation with the United States authorities.

"In the light of this appraisal it is possible to revise the composition of the portion of the army in Canada which is allotted to operational tasks and to effect a reorganization and a substantial reduction in the number of troops to be employed for that purpose.

"Obviously, operational troops in Canada are employed principally in connection with the defense of the Atlantic and Pacific coastal areas. Consequently, the main features of the reorganization will include:

"(a) Downward adjustments in local defenses at strategic points having regard to their relative importance and vulnerability.

"(b) The Seventh and Eighth Divisions now on duty in Canada will be disbanded and the Sixth Division will be partially disbanded. In substitution for these divisions, it is proposed to retain a composite formation of three brigade groups each capable of operating independently. These troops will be administered and trained under a modified divisional headquarters.

GENERAL RESULT

"The general result will be:

"(a) To provide a reduced but thoroughly efficient body of operational troops in Canada;

"(b) To introduce an additional phase of advanced training which will be given to reinforcements before they proceed overseas;

"(c) To release a considerable number of lower category personnel, who will thus be enabled to take up civilian occupations and supplement available manpower.

"It should be understood that disbandment of divisions does not necessarily mean that all the units will be disbanded.

"The reorganization will result in reducing the establishment for operational troops in North America by about 20,000. This does not mean that number will go out of the army. Many will be reallocated according to the needs of the service to fill up remaining units and for potential reinforcements, depending on age, rank, and medical category.

"It is not possible to estimate the actual number who will be released to civilian life, but the number will be substantial at this stage.

"It must be emphasized that the fact that there is to be a reduction in requirements for operational troops in Canada does not mean that the demand is reduced for overseas."

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Minnesota has expired.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. PITTENGER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the Appendix of the Record on two different subjects.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to ex-

tend my own remarks in the Record and include therein a resolution, passed by the New England Council to continue the program for the winning of this war and for the post-war activities; also to include certain memorials to Congress.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the Record on four subjects and to include therein certain speeches and a copy of a bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

Mr. MARCANTONIO. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the Record and include therein an address delivered by me.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. COSTELLO. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the Record and include therein a radio address by Rupert Hughes on the international scene. I am advised by the Public Printer that the cost is \$67.50.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. CAPOZZOLI. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the Record and to include an article which appeared in a New York City newspaper.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

ASYLUM FOR OPPRESSED PEOPLES

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that on Monday next I may address the House for 30 minutes after the disposition of the legislative business of the day and other special orders.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Mr. Speaker, I have introduced today House Joint Resolution 154 which appeals to the American people and to this Congress to do something to save the human lives that are now being destroyed by the Nazis in the areas they dominate.

I noted in the press a few days ago that both the Democratic and Republican National Committees went on record for such a program. It will be one of the finest gestures the American people can make: To allow a certain number of the people in those countries now dominated by the Axis, people who are slated for destruction, to enter this country for a temporary stay only, to return to their

own countries 6 months after the war is over.

I am going to write a letter to every one of you asking your opinion and your help. I hope that we will be able to get our assistance to the unfortunate victims of Nazi barbarism before it is too late.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from New York has expired.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. MERROW. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the Record and to include therein an editorial from the New York Times of August 15, 1943, in regard to the Atlantic Charter.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. WARD JOHNSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the Record and to include therein an article which appeared in the Long Beach Independent, of Long Beach, Calif.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. MICHENER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the Record and to include therein an address recently made by the minority leader in Denver, Colo.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. BRADLEY of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the Record and to include therein an address I delivered on the occasion of the dedication of the MacArthur lock at Sault Ste. Marie and also two articles pertaining to that same event.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. MRUK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the Record and include a statement on peace planning for the post-war world.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. MALONEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to insert in the Appendix of the Record an address delivered by Mr. Stuart A. Seelye, president of the New Orleans Association of Commerce, at a conference with Louisiana Senators and New Orleans Congressmen on Tuesday, August 24, 1943.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. LARCADE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks on two subjects and to include therein a copy of a telegram and two newspaper articles, the cost of which will be \$112.50.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. PATTON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the Record and to include an address delivered by Hon. Roy Miller,

president of the Inter Coastal Canal Association before that association in the city of Houston on August 26.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and to include therein an address by the Administrator of the Civil Aeronautics Administration, Mr. Charles I. Stanton.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

PRICE ROLL-BACKS AND CONSUMER SUBSIDIES

Mr. LAMBERTSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. LAMBERTSON. Mr. Speaker, we are all just back from our districts. I traveled over 60 days through 13 counties, and everywhere, at every cross road, they said: "Above everything else, go back and assert yourselves as a Congress. Reduce this directive government by bureaucrats."

On the way in yesterday I read in the paper where Chester Bowles, of the O. P. A., announced a new \$100,000,000 roll-back subsidy program, saying he had the money, the very thing we repudiated in both the House and the Senate just before we left here, repudiated by a majority vote.

We should assert ourselves anew and begin doing it right now. I do not want to delay it 1 day. The first thing we are faced with on our return is an expenditure of a hundred million dollars for a program diametrically opposed to what we voted by a majority just before we left here last July. I think we had better begin asserting ourselves in a very articulate manner.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Kansas has expired.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. GIFFORD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 7 minutes today after the disposition of the other special orders.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

DRAFTING OF FATHERS INTO THE ARMED FORCES

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my own remarks.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, during the recent recess I had the opportunity to contact a great many people in various sections of the country, and I found universal opposition to the drafting of fathers into the armed forces.

People generally are questioning the advisability or necessity of increasing the armed forces beyond present strength.

Personally I am opposed to the drafting of fathers until every able-bodied

and sound-minded man up to the age of 45 years who is now in our penal institutions is inducted into military service. I know that there is opposition in certain quarters, but in 1941 Congress let down the bars to eliminate the prohibition against enlistment in the military service of the United States of any person convicted of a felony.

I see no good reason why these men now in penal institutions should not be given the opportunity to prove themselves. From time to time, thousands of these prisoners are paroled, and I see no reason why society should accept men that the Army refuses to take. After all, the man behind the bars is no worse than the man on the outside who has committed the same offense but was never caught.

Most penal institutions are overcrowded and are a terrific public burden. I believe that if these men were inducted into the armed forces and given an opportunity to prove themselves, we could parole those men who receive an honorable discharge after hostilities cease, thus greatly cutting down the population of these institutions as well as the public expense.

With this in mind I am drafting a bill which I shall present, hoping that the House will take favorable action at an early date, and thus prevent the breaking up of many thousands of homes as well as creating a great many widows and orphans by the induction of fathers.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that immediately after the address of the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. GIFFORD] today I may address the House for 10 minutes in reference to the Walter Lippmann attack on Cordell Hull.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. RANKIN]?

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. STEWART. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. STEWART]?

There was no objection.

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and to include therein two articles from the Chicago Sun and one from the Baltimore Sun.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. SABATH]?

There was no objection.

Mr. LANHAM. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and include therein a report which I requested from Gen. Philip B. Fleming, Administrator of the Public Works Agency, with reference to operation of child-care centers under the so-called Lanham Act.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas [Mr. LANHAM]?

There was no objection.

Mr. GILLIE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks

in the RECORD and to include therein a radio address I made last month on keeping livestock healthy.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. GILLIE]?

There was no objection.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES—REPORT OF OPERATIONS UNDER LEND-LEASE ACT FOR PERIOD ENDED JULY 31, 1943 (H. DOC. NO. 263)

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States, which was read and referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and ordered printed:

To the Congress of the United States of America:

I am transmitting herewith to the Seventy-eighth Congress a report of operations under the Lend-Lease Act for the period ended July 31, 1943.

In the month of July alone, lend-lease aid exceeded a billion dollars. Lend-lease supplies are hastening the day of final victory.

Sicily has fallen. The fascist dictator has been thrown out of power. For the first time the United Nations forces occupy part of the homeland of the enemy.

The subjugated peoples of Nazi Europe are now aware that the European fortress is not impregnable. The great offensives of the Soviet Army on the eastern front, the continued heroic struggle of the Chinese, and the British offensives in other areas, aided by lend-lease munitions and supplies, are having their repercussions both on and behind the battle lines. Our might and that of our allies is being felt in the Axis satellite nations of the Balkans and middle Europe, and in Nazi Germany as well. From Hamburg on the North Sea to Ploesti in Rumania, the people know from first-hand experience with what crushing force the United Nations can strike.

Except for the responsible fascist leaders, the people of the Axis need not fear unconditional surrender to the United Nations. I have said that we shall bring food for the starving and medicine for the sick in the areas liberated by the United Nations. We have done so, under lend-lease, in North Africa. We are doing so in Sicily. We shall continue to do so in other areas, as they are liberated, to prevent economic break-down and to aid the liberated peoples to produce and to help themselves. We shall provide these necessary civilian supplies in support of our military operations and as a matter of simple humanity. The people of Axis-controlled areas may be assured that when they agree to unconditional surrender they will not be trading Axis despotism for ruin under the United Nations. The goal of the United Nations is to permit liberated peoples to create a free political life of their own choosing and to attain economic security. These are two of the great objectives of the Atlantic Charter.

But until the day of unconditional surrender, the United Nations will continue with the force of all their power to hit the enemy. We are striking hard and ready to strike harder. Greatly increased

United States forces and greatly increased lend-lease supplies are on the way to the battle fronts. The longer this war goes on, the stronger the United Nations will become.

The United Nations are growing stronger because each of them is contributing to the common struggle in full measure—whether in men, in weapons, or in materials. Each is contributing in accordance with its ability and its resources. Everything that all of us have is dedicated to victory over the Axis Powers.

This report on lend-lease and reverse lend-lease activities should be both an assurance and a warning to our enemies. The power of the United Nations is great. The will of the United Nations is fixed. In this common war we fight as one man, for one victory—and we shall have it.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES—URGENT DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION ACT, 1943 (H. DOC. NO. 264)

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following further message from the President of the United States, which was read and referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed:

To the Congress of the United States:

On July 12 I reluctantly signed H. R. 2714, the Urgent Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1943. I felt obliged to approve it because it appropriates funds which were essential to carry on the activities of almost every agency of government during the recess of the Congress.

If it had been possible to veto the objectionable rider, which has been attached to this Urgent Deficiency Appropriation Act, but which has no relevancy to it, without delaying essential war appropriations, I should unhesitatingly have done so.

This rider prohibited any Government department or agency from employing at any time in the future, after November 15, three named individuals who are now employed by different Government agencies, unless they are appointed to office by the President and confirmed by the Senate prior to that date.

There is no suggestion that the three named individuals have not loyally and competently performed the duties for which they have been employed. They are sought to be disqualified for Federal employment because of political opinions attributed to them.

The provision aimed at these men does not define the offices they hold and does not seek to make appointment to those offices subject to Senate approval. As a matter of fact, the clause permitting them to remain in Government employment after November 15 subject to Presidential appointment and Senate approval was inserted only after the Senate had refused to accept a provision requiring their immediate removal from Government employment and their permanent disqualification for the Federal service. The Senate rejected the compromise as incorporated in this bill once, and agreed to it only after the House

conferees had refused to agree to any bill without a provision aimed at the removal of these three named individuals. The Senate yielded, as I have been forced to yield, to avoid delaying our conduct of the war.

But I cannot so yield without placing on record my view that this provision is not only unwise and discriminatory, but unconstitutional.

The Supreme Court has defined a bill of attainder as "a legislative act which inflicts punishment without judicial trial." The rider in this bill operates perpetually to disqualify three named individuals from holding office in their Government unless they are nominated by the President and confirmed by the Senate before November 15. It is directed at named individuals and not at specified statutory offices. No judicial trials have been held. No impeachment proceedings have been instituted. This rider is an unwarranted encroachment upon the authority of both the executive and the judicial branches under our Constitution. It is not, in my judgment, binding upon them.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

THE WHITE HOUSE, September 14, 1943.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (S. DOC. NO. 96)

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States, which was read:

THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Subject: Senate Resolution 166, adopted by the Senate on July 6, 1943.

SIR: On July 6, 1943, the Senate of the United States considered and agreed to Senate Resolution 166.

The resolution asks that the President issue an Executive order directing that the War Relocation Authority, in administering the relocation program for Japanese-Americans evacuated from the west coast, segregate the disloyal persons from the loyal, and directing the appropriate agency of the Government to issue a full and complete authoritative statement on conditions in relocation centers and plans for future operations.

I find that the War Relocation Authority has already undertaken a program of segregation. That program is now well under way. The first train movements began in early September.

In response to the resolution I asked the Director of the Office of War Mobilization to issue a full and complete authoritative public statement on conditions in relocation centers and plans for future operations. A short preliminary statement on this subject was issued on July 17, 1943. A full and complete statement is being made public today.

I am attaching hereto for the information of the House of Representatives copies of my message to the Senate in response to Senate Resolution 166 and of the two public statements concerning the relocation program that have been recently issued.

Respectfully,

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

THE WHITE HOUSE, September 14, 1943.

SPECIAL ORDERS

The SPEAKER. Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from Oregon [Mr. ANGELL] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. ANGELL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to include in my remarks an address by Maj. Gen. James A. O'Connor recently.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oregon [Mr. ANGELL]?

There was no objection.

THE ALASKA HIGHWAY—AN EPIC OF THE ARCTIC

Mr. ANGELL. Mr. Speaker, as a member of the House Committee on Territories, I made an inspection tour through the Territory of Alaska during the recent recess of the Congress. At a later date, after I have had an opportunity to report my observations to my committee, I will bring to the attention of the House some of the matters which I observed during this trip. I particularly desire to discuss the major part Alaska is playing in our war program, insofar as censorship will permit. I will also hope to discuss in some detail the Alaska Highway, which has now reached that stage of construction that the entire length from Dawson Creek, the initial point in British Columbia, to a point well beyond Whitehorse, a distance of over a thousand miles, is now usable, and passenger busses are making regular trips from Whitehorse to Dawson Creek, carrying Army and construction civilian personnel. Much of the balance of the 1630-mile highway is completed. I made the journey by bus from Whitehorse to Peace River Bridge, which gave me an opportunity to secure first-hand information of this outstanding road construction achievement by our military forces.

The Alaska Highway project is under the supervision of Brig. Gen. James A. O'Connor, commanding general of the Northwest Service Command, who, together with his staff, is entitled to the commendation of every American for the outstanding service he and his staff and civilian assistants have rendered to our country in this great war effort which is engaging the services of us all. General O'Connor was graduated from West Point in 1907, coming from West Bay City, Mich. In his work with the Army Engineers, he has supervised projects over much of the globe and was in charge of the job of tunneling Corregidor Fortress in Manila Harbor. He had direct charge in the construction of the southern half of the Alaska Highway. It is said his men used to see him in a jeep, face and uniform blackened with grime, bouncing along right behind the lead "cats" as they forged through the primeval forest. My personal observations of General O'Connor's personal activities in this big construction job leads me to say that this characterization of him is most accurate. He is not a swivel-chair general but one who may be found at the front line of the construction projects of which he is in charge.

In passing, may I say that Col. K. B. Bush, General O'Connor's chief of staff of the Northwest Service Command, as well as all of the military officials with whom I came in contact, showed me every consideration and made it possible for me in the short time at my disposal, not only to get the full and complete facts concerning the Alaska Highway, but the Territory of Alaska in general. Capt. Richard L. Neuberger, who is a resident of my congressional district, is aide to General O'Connor, and was most helpful in assisting to arrange my itinerary through Alaska and in securing information and data requested by me.

At an occasion marking the first anniversary of the Northwest Service Command, on September 4, 1943, at the officers' barracks in Whitehorse, Yukon Territory, Canada, General O'Connor made a noteworthy address, in which he called attention to the military achievement of the construction of this arterial highway, for the first time linking continental United States with our great Alaskan Territory. I include as a part of my remarks General O'Connor's address, which is as follows:

I would speak extemporaneously tonight were it not for the fact that the sponsors of this program have asked me to reduce my brief remarks to writing, so that copies may be distributed as a souvenir of the occasion. They are a poor souvenir, I assure you, but they are broached in the utmost sincerity and appreciation.

As we gather here tonight, there is not one of us who can fail to contrast our present situation with that of a year ago. At that time we had one building, an old C. C. C. structure. We had our offices in the front of that building, if very small cubbyholes may be termed offices. In the back of that building we all lived. We had no mess hall of our own and stood in line in front of the Public Roads Administration to get our meals. On many days we were out of such basic office supplies as envelopes, paper clips, and carbon paper—although there may be some, and not a minority either, who would term such depletion a blessing in disguise.

A year ago the highway from Dawson Creek to our headquarters in Whitehorse had just been broken through. The first truck, driven by two enlisted men of our headquarters company, Sergeant Gronke and Corporal Bowe, had arrived here. But the road was still a pioneer trail. Pitch yet ran in the pine stumps along its edge. Today, there is daily bus service, by the largest Greyhound busses, between Whitehorse and Dawson Creek. These busses carry military personnel and civilian contractors' employees to their various tasks.

As commanding general of the Northwest Service Command, I feel that my role tonight, in this brief message, is to express heartfelt appreciation to those who deserve our gratitude.

My greatest measure of thanks is reserved for the soldiers of seven United States Army Engineer regiments and the associated Quartermaster, Medical, and Signal Corps troops who in the short time of 8 months, hammered through the first land route in history to Alaska.

Those men are the real heroes of this undertaking. Without maps, without previous surveys, without knowledge of the rivers and mountains and canyons they had to traverse, they shoved through the wilderness and completed their assignment. They lived on emergency rations. Clean laundry was practically nonexistent. They slept in tents or on

the ground. Their mail was heartbreakingly infrequent. But they had the spirit of the pioneers, the spirit which prompted the American soldiers under Capt. Meriwether Lewis and Lt. William Clark to blaze a frontier trail to the Pacific Ocean. I venture to predict that a generation from now, when men gather around their campfires in the north country, the story of the Engineer troops who built the Alaska Highway will be one of the epics of the Arctic—an epic ranking with the story of the Klondike gold rush and with the stern tale of Inspector Fitzgerald's famous lost patrol of the Northwest Mounted.

From tribute to the soldiers who hewed the highway through the fastnesses, let us spend a moment on our friends in Washington.

Nearly 2 years have passed since these projects were initiated. After the fate of December 7, 1941, our fleet in the Pacific had been badly damaged and the United States was distinctly on the defensive. The military importance of Alaska was suddenly exposed. The length of the war, the struggles it would entail, the vicissitudes which we might have to meet were unknown and to many, fearsome. The order to open up this land route to Alaska with its allied projects was a bold and farseeing one. The main-spring back of the execution of this order was Lt. Gen. Brehon Somervell, commanding general of the Army Service Forces. And the accomplishment made so far would not have been possible without his continuous and effective support and urging.

His example and interest have been supplemented and followed by all the various agencies with which we have had to deal. The most vitally concerned has been the Corps of Engineers. The excellent planning of Brig. Gen. Clarence L. Sturdevant, Assistant Chief of Engineers, and the notable work of Brig. Gen. William Hoge, who helped fix the initial route and had charge of the northern half of the road, give these two officers places of particular honor.

We of the Army are also heavily indebted to Maj. Gen. Philip B. Fleming, Administrator of the Federal Works Agency, and Mr. Thomas H. MacDonald, Commissioner of the Public Roads Administration, for their magnificent assistance and splendid background of road-building knowledge.

To all of you here tonight my appreciation is extremely personal. No commanding officer can succeed without the loyalty and generous assistance of his subordinates. I well realize that the advances of the past year would have been impossible had not the officers and men of the Northwest Service Command contributed their effort, ingenuity, and talent in the most wholehearted measure. No commanding general has enjoyed more sincere and devoted assistants than Colonel Bush and Colonel Hazeltine. In the many trips which have been necessary by me, they have carried on with great efficiency and fidelity. I count myself fortunate to have had them here.

The list of people to whom we owe gratitude and thanks could be extended indefinitely. The good people of Canada, our allies and neighbors, have received us with characteristic hospitality and generosity. Alaskans have been equally open-armed. To such eminent public officials as Gov. Ernest Gruening, of Alaska; Premier John Hart, of British Columbia; Premier E. C. Manning of Alberta; and the very illustrious Prime Minister of Canada, the Right Honorable W. L. Mackenzie King, we extend our thanks for the most splendid type of understanding and friendship.

I must also express my personal thanks to the Members of the American Congress who have come here during the past summer to visit our command. We have been fortunate in being privileged to be hosts to a number of distinguished Members of the United

States Senate and the United States House of Representatives. I count it an outstanding public service for these men to visit the Far North to see for themselves the task we are doing. From us, they may learn something of our problems and our aspirations. From them, we are sure to learn ways in which we may improve our performance and increase our capacity for constructive effort. I welcome any visit by the elected representatives of the American people, whose wealth and lives are pledged to the task before us.

As I conclude, I must ask you all to remember that we are a very small cog in a vast undertaking. Once more our country is pledged to the defense of freedom and decency. Aerial might is playing a vital role in the onward march of the forces of democracy. Our task is to service the airway to Alaska and the North Pacific theater of war; that is our mission. Never must we lose sight of the fact that the Alaska Highway, basically, was developed as an overland route to link aircraft landing areas and not, as generally supposed, an out-and-out truck supply route. The main purposes of this first land route to Alaska are two: (1) To supply, supplement, and anchor the air route to the North Pacific; and (2) to provide an alternative route to Alaska in case control of the sea should be endangered. I have been more than pleased to note a recent statement by Gen. Henry H. Arnold, commanding general of the Army Air Forces, that the highway is filling well its intended role.

This is our first anniversary. I think we must give thanks to the Almighty for the progress we have been allowed to make. On our second anniversary I am sure the strides will be much longer. And in the distant years to come, I feel certain that we all will take pride and satisfaction from our participation in a historic and pioneer undertaking. There can be no nobler measure of achievement, for inner satisfaction which survives the test of years is its own reward.

The SPEAKER. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. SPRINGER] is recognized for 7 minutes.

THE SECOND BARUCH REPORT

Mr. SPRINGER. Mr. Speaker, it has not been my privilege to see and examine the second Baruch report which has just been announced. However, from the portions of it which have appeared in the press I feel that it is, in general, a very good report, and it is a step which should have been taken much earlier. Had a report of this kind been made months ago when many Members of Congress were urging the President to authorize the step we would not be in the chaotic state of affairs that involves the problem covered by the report.

To the suggestion that the Government set the example by cleaning house and eliminating labor hoarding, and restrict oppressive red tape and questionnaires that breaks the back of the management, I am in full accord.

Without having given a detailed study of the report I can see no good reason to disagree with the suggestion that a method of contract fees be established which would remove the inclination or necessity to hoard labor; the assurance of a uniform contract cancellation policy is wholesome, and a post-war thinking policy for employers and employees is entirely sound and constructive. It is my belief that the report's approach to

consideration of national service legislation is logical, and I certainly agree that whatever manpower program may be adopted cannot succeed without community support. That suggestion is, of course, in direct conflict with the administration attitude of compulsion.

I cannot, however, agree with the conclusion reached that the farms have been made a "draft dodgers haven", and that our farmers hoard labor. The committee must have overlooked Indiana in this part of the survey. I have just returned from several weeks stay at home, and if any farmers in my district are hoarding labor I do not know where they are hiding it. There is no available farm labor to be found. If more strict standards are fixed for farm deferment we will not have any farmers.

The suggestion that we are building up an oversupply of much war material deserves further investigation. An investigation into material hoarded by the military, and also to include all Government procurement agencies would produce some startling revelations.

The Corps of Army Engineers, for instance, might be induced to proceed with a plan which was once considered, but very mysteriously rejected, to release 500,000 coils of barbed wire, which is approximately one-half of the supply on hand, for use by farmers and ranchers. That same organization might also make available for civilian use quite a quantity of nails from the 600 carloads—6,000,000 pounds—hidden away in depots over the country. And it might also aid in solving the storage headache which resulted from a mistake in requisitioning 8,800 gallons of bituminous mulch paint that resulted in the Army purchasing 8,800 barrels, or 440,000 gallons, that cost a proportionate excess in dollars. That excess bituminous material could be used to a great advantage in many civilian needs.

If this war should last for 25 years, the Government has on hand enough of many items to last for the duration without another unit being produced. Now is the time to utilize the excess supplies held by the Government. The period of transition of industry and labor from war to peacetime production will bring enough grief without the Government then unloading its excesses upon the market.

The SPEAKER. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. GIFFORD] is recognized for 7 minutes.

THE PROBLEMS BEFORE CONGRESS

Mr. GIFFORD. Mr. Speaker, "Even a fool when he holdeth his peace is counted wise." Perhaps I had better hold my peace at this moment, as I dislike to put a discordant note into the proceedings of the day. However, we have just returned from our people and we have many messages for the administration. There are many subjects that should be debated and disposed of at once. We should not have adjourned over until Friday. I regret to file this objection, but this is our particular forum. I cannot, of course, blame the leadership for not wanting the

policies of the administration discussed and criticized, but they are only putting off for a few days a veritable torrent of complaints of the inefficiencies of our present bureaucratic Government.

I have had many problems put up to me that I should like to discuss with the Members and learn their viewpoints. My people would like to know what the feeling in Congress is about many important questions, but until Friday our mouths are to be closed, even when the newspapers have told our people that the drafting of fathers, for instance, would be acted upon promptly. Now, even that matter has been shoved aside except as it may be discussed before a committee. It would be helpful if Members could take the floor and tell how their people feel about it. We all know that is a matter of very great interest and concern at this particular time. Our people are aroused. I am extremely concerned. If I could debate the subject with you, you would be helpful to me in making my decision.

I want my people to know that I am definitely opposed to the further drafting of fathers until it can be shown to me that they are absolutely needed, and the military must now show real necessity. I think it is now time that the military authorities be questioned regarding many phases of activity. I have been most careful to refrain heretofore. Certainly we have given them about everything they have asked for. The time has now arrived, under the recent developments, where we may well ask whether the Army is not too large already for the civilian ability to supply it.

I express myself as disappointed that we should have adjourned until Friday and that this matter could not have been fully aired from the floor. I dislike to think that democracy may be again declared to be inefficient because of its slowness in performance. There should be quick action. The people have been led to believe that prompt action would be taken.

I wanted to argue other problems with you. I wanted to take up the renegotiation legislation pending and the situation existing in critical labor-shortage areas, and whether the rulings made by the War Manpower Commission have been wisely made. Many areas fear that business is to be taken away from them.

We should discuss many of the doings of this administration. I want to be critical only to be helpful. I want the administration to hear through you from the Nation. I suppose that I must cheerfully adhere to the decision of the leadership of the House, but I do greatly regret that we shall have to adjourn until Friday and that this forum will not be open to us.

We are back here, most of us with little to do except our office work, when we wish to report the demands of our people. We were sent home to learn of their problems.

I hope that is not too discordant a note. I trust the leadership will not take it as too much criticism. But it seems that the party in power usually attempts to adjourn immediately after Congress meets to the end that the minority may

have little opportunity to criticize or complain. I have many problems that annoy my people. So have you. We would like to argue them.

I repeat, "A fool when he holdeth his peace is counted wise." However, this does not console me much.

The SPEAKER. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. RANKIN] is recognized for 10 minutes.

WALTER LIPPMANN'S ATTACK ON CORDELL HULL

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks and include therein excerpts from a speech of Secretary Cordell Hull, and also excerpts from an attack on him by Walter Lippmann.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi?

There was no objection.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, in today's paper Walter Lippmann, the chief propagandist for an alien-minded group in this country, presumes to attack Hon. Cordell Hull, the Secretary of State, because Mr. Hull did not go far enough in his recent speech to suit those interventionists who want to meddle in the internal affairs of every other country in the world after this war is over, and incidentally give others the right to meddle in our internal affairs.

There are three different positions on foreign affairs. There are what some call isolationists, a term we Democrats used to apply to the high-tariff Republicans because they were excluding foreign trade. There are what they call the internationalists, of which Secretary Hull is the outstanding exponent. They believe in cooperating to maintain peace among the nations of the earth.

Then there are the interventionists, of which Walter Lippmann and his ilk are fair examples, who want to intervene in the internal affairs of every other nation in the world in order to protect certain activities of individuals or enterprises that tend to bring about local disturbances in those areas.

Let me say in the beginning that I served with Cordell Hull in this House for 8 years. He is my friend and I am his. I think he is the outstanding man connected with this administration, and has been so for these 10 years.

Now, understand this: I have never gone back on, and I do not think Secretary Hull has ever repudiated, the fundamental doctrine laid down by Thomas Jefferson on foreign affairs when he said it should be that of "peace, commerce, and honest friendship with all nations, with entangling alliances with none."

Secretary Hull the night before last made this statement:

The foreign policy of any country must be expressive of that country's fundamental national interest.

Does any red-blooded American disagree with that statement?

He goes on to say:

No country can keep faith with itself unless that is so.

Do any of you take issue with that contention? Do you think our men in the armed forces would question that?

In determining our foreign policy—

He says—

We must first see clearly what our true national interests are. We must also bear in mind that other countries with which we deal in the conduct of foreign relations have their national interests, which, of course, determine their policies.

Does any real statesman on earth take issue with that statement? Continuing, he says:

Obviously there are between friendly nations differences as regards their respective means and purposes and as regards the means of attaining them, but there are also many areas of common interest. By cooperating within those areas the nations not only can advance more effectively the aims and purposes which they have in common but can also find increased opportunity to reconcile by peaceful means, to mutual advantage, such differences as may exist among them.

I have not time to read the entire speech of Mr. Hull, but I shall offer it for the RECORD; and I submit that in his statement night before last he went just as far as the American people would want to go at this time in formulating an international policy. Yet today we find this Walter Lippmann, who is keenly exercised about the sale of his own book, attacking Secretary Hull, in my opinion, in the most sinister manner; and if you will read their two statements, you will find the difference I have mentioned. Here is the crux of the whole trouble: Mr. Lippmann says:

If the global generalities—

He refers to Mr. Hull's speech as generalities; he probably wanted him to name time, place, and individuals—

If the global generalities truly reflect our foreign policy, he will reach a very different practical solution of the problem of relief.

Are we going to embark upon a policy of administering relief to the rest of the world? Have not we had enough of that experiment at home? We are for winning this war. There is not a more ardent advocate of winning the war than Cordell Hull; but we are not for setting out on an international relief expedition and attempting to feed and clothe everyone from Singapore to Timbaktu when the war is over.

The next one he mentions is "rehabilitation." Rehabilitating what? Is it the job of America to go out and rehabilitate the world? Had we not better look to the rehabilitation of our own people, and of our 10,000,000 servicemen when they come home? I am for rehabilitating them first.

Next he mentions "reconstruction." If that thought is not a nightmare to northern Republicans, it certainly is one to southern Democrats, because you tried to "reconstruct" us once, and of all the miserable messes ever made we all admit today that it was made then. It not only was a miserable failure but it engendered hatred that lasted for generations.

Next he said—and here is the milk of the coconut—the "restoration of finances and commerce." Whose fi-

nances are we going to restore? Whose finances does Mr. Lippmann want us to restore? That is not what our boys are fighting and dying for in Italy. That is not what our boys are fighting and dying for on Guadalcanal. They are fighting for victory, to overthrow dictators, to bring a cessation of hostilities, and restore the peace of mankind, and not the "restoration of finances and commerce" throughout the world.

Another one is "future shipping and civilian aviation," and the last one is "raw materials."

If you will take those statements and analyze them carefully you will find the differences between the statesmanship of Cordell Hull and the carping criticisms of Walter Lippmann, who would have us intervene in the internal affairs of other countries.

I take the position, and I so expressed myself at home, as I have done here, that we are for fighting this war to a victorious conclusion, and when it is over we are willing to join the other nations of the earth in enforcing international law, and guaranteeing the freedom of the seas; but we are not for intervening in the internal affairs of every nation of the world, nor are we for policing every money-changer who wants to exploit the finances of some other section of the world, or every oil magnate who wants to develop an oil field anywhere in the world, or the steel company that wants to exploit the manganese of some foreign territory, or a rubber concern that wants to plunder the rubber plantations of the Orient.

I say that Cordell Hull in his statement went just as far as the American people would have him go in laying down our foreign policy.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Mississippi has expired.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted as follows:

To Mr. LANE (at the request of Mr. McCormack), indefinitely, on account of illness.

To Mr. CALVIN D. JOHNSON (at the request of Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts), indefinitely, on account of illness.

To Mr. STEVENSON (at the request of Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts), indefinitely, on account of illness.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, as a further mark of respect to our deceased colleague, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 1 o'clock and 12 minutes p. m.), the House, pursuant to its order heretofore entered, adjourned until Friday, September 17, 1943, at 12 o'clock noon.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

569. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, dated March 18, 1943, submitting a report, together with accompanying papers and illustrations, on a

beach erosion study, Long Beach, Calif., authorized by the River and Harbor Act approved on July 3, 1930, and an act approved on June 26, 1936; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

570. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting, pursuant to section 1 of the River and Harbor Act approved on January 21, 1927, section 10 of the Flood Control Act approved on May 15, 1928, and other authorizations, a letter from the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, dated February 2, 1943, submitting a report, together with accompanying papers and illustrations, containing a general plan for the improvement of Muskingum River and its tributaries, Ohio, for the purposes of navigation and efficient development of its water power, the control of floods, and the needs of irrigation (H. Doc. No. 251); to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors and ordered to be printed with 13 illustrations.

571. A letter from the Under Secretary, Department of the Interior, transmitting, in accordance with the provisions of section 11 of the War Overtime Pay Act of 1943 (Public Law No. 49), approved May 7, 1943, and Bureau of the Budget Circular No. 421, copies of estimates of personnel requirements covering the quarter ending September 30, 1943, for the bureaus and offices of the Department of the Interior as called for by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget; to the Committee on the Civil Service.

572. A letter from the Chairman, Interstate Commerce Commission, transmitting, in accordance with Public Law No. 49 and Budget Circular No. 421, its quarterly estimate of personnel requirements for the first quarter of the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1943; to the Committee on the Civil Service.

573. A letter from the President, United States, Civil Service Commission, transmitting, pursuant to the provisions of section 11, Public Law No. 49, one set of the Commission's requests for personnel for the first quarter of the fiscal year 1944, which was submitted to the Bureau of the Budget in accordance with Budget Circular No. 421; to the Committee on the Civil Service.

574. A letter from the Director, War Relocation Authority, transmitting a copy of the Quarterly Estimate of Personnel Requirements, Bureau of the Budget Form No. 80-R001, for the first quarter of fiscal year 1944, required by the Bureau of the Budget in accordance with Public Law No. 49; to the Committee on the Civil Service.

575. A letter from the Attorney General, transmitting, pursuant to section 11 of title 49, copies of reports to the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, relative to determining the number of employees required by the various units of the Department of Justice for the proper and efficient exercise of its functions for the first quarter of the fiscal year 1944; to the Committee on the Civil Service.

576. A letter from the Chairman, Interstate Commerce Commission, transmitting a supplement to its quarterly estimate of personnel requirements for the first quarter of the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1943, submitted on July 12, 1943, in accordance with Public Law No. 49 and Budget Circular No. 421; to the Committee on the Civil Service.

577. A letter from the Chairman, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting, as required by section 11 of the War Overtime Pay Act of 1943 (Public Law No. 49), statements in connection with the personnel requirements of the Federal Communications Commission for the first quarter of the fiscal year 1944; to the Committee on the Civil Service.

578. A letter from the Office for Emergency Management, Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs, transmitting, in accordance with the requirements of section 11 of the War Overtime Pay Act of 1943 (Public Law No. 49),

copy of the estimate of the number of employees required by this Office during the period ending September 30, 1943, as submitted to the Bureau of the Budget; to the Committee on the Civil Service.

579. A letter from the Third Vice President, Panama Railroad Company, transmitting, as required under section 11 of the War Overtime Pay Act of 1943 (Public Law No. 49), approved May 7, 1943, on behalf of the United States offices of the Panama Railroad Company, Quarterly Estimate of Personnel Requirements, for the quarter ending September 30, 1943; to the Committee on the Civil Service.

580. A letter from the Acting Director, Office of War Information, transmitting, in accordance with instructions in the Bureau of the Budget Circular No. 421, a copy of the Quarterly Estimate of Personnel Requirements; to the Committee on the Civil Service.

582. A letter from the Chairman, Securities and Exchange Commission, transmitting, as required by the provisions of section 11 of Public Law No. 49 (78th Cong.), copy of the report submitted to the Director of the Bureau of the Budget with respect to the personnel requirements of the Securities and Exchange Commission for the quarter ending September 30, 1943; to the Committee on the Civil Service.

583. A letter from the Administrator, National Housing Agency, transmitting, in accordance with the requirements of the War Overtime Pay Act of 1943 (Public Law No. 49), copies of the requests for personnel needs during the first quarter of fiscal 1944 as placed before the Bureau of the Budget on July 1; to the Committee on the Civil Service.

584. A letter from the clerk, United States Office of the Bituminous Coal Consumers' Counsel, transmitting, in accordance with Budget Bureau Circular No. 421, dated May 31, 1943, Form 80-R001, Quarterly Estimate of Personnel Requirements, and Civil Service Form 3257, Report of Federal Civilian Employment, for the month of June 1943; to the Committee on the Civil Service.

585. A letter from the Acting Chairman, Federal Trade Commission, transmitting, pursuant to the War Overtime Pay Act of 1943, a copy of the Quarterly Estimate of the Personnel Requirements of the Federal Trade Commission for the first quarter of the fiscal year 1944; to the Committee on the Civil Service.

586. A letter from the Assistant Director, Office of Strategic Services, transmitting in compliance with the provisions of section 11, Public Law No. 49, approved May 7, 1943, and in accordance with instructions issued by the Bureau of the Budget, a quarterly estimate of personnel requirements for the Office of Strategic Services; to the Committee on the Civil Service.

587. A letter from the Director, the Office of Defense Transportation, transmitting in accordance with Bureau of the Budget Circular No. 421 dated May 21, 1943, one copy of Budget Bureau Form Quarterly Estimate of Personnel Requirements; to the Committee on the Civil Service.

588. A letter from the Office for Emergency Management, Director of War Mobilization, transmitting Quarterly Estimate of Personnel Requirements of the Office of War Mobilization for the quarter ending September 30, 1943; to the Committee on the Civil Service.

589. A letter from the Office for Emergency Management, Director of Economic Stabilization, transmitting Quarterly Estimate of Personnel Requirements of the Office of Economic Stabilization for the quarter ending September 30, 1943; to the Committee on the Civil Service.

590. A letter from the Office for Emergency Management, Director, Division of Central Administrative Services, transmitting Quarterly Estimates of Personnel Requirements of

the Division of Central Administrative Services for the quarter ending September 30, 1943—separate estimates are submitted for employees whose salaries are payable from the pending appropriations for Salaries and Expenses and Working Capital Fund; to the Committee on the Civil Service.

591. A letter from the Administrative Assistant to the President, transmitting in accordance with Public Law No. 49, the Quarterly Estimate of Personnel Requirements of the Liaison Office for Personnel Management for the quarter ending September 30, 1943; to the Committee on the Civil Service.

592. A letter from the Executive Office of the President, Director, Bureau of the Budget, transmitting pursuant to the provisions of Public Law No. 49, Seventy-eighth Congress, an estimate of personnel requirements for the quarter ending September 30, 1944; to the Committee on the Civil Service.

593. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Labor, transmitting in compliance with section 11 of Public Law No. 49, information, as required by the Bureau of the Budget, which specifies the number of employees required for the proper and efficient exercise of the functions of the Department of Labor and its bureaus, for the quarter beginning July 1; to the Committee on the Civil Service.

594. A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a copy of a communication from this Department to the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, together with forms executed by various bureaus, offices, and divisions of this Department, reflecting the number of employees estimated to be required during the first quarter of the fiscal year 1944 for the proper and efficient exercise of their respective functions, referring to section 11 of Public Law No. 49, Seventy-eighth Congress, and in compliance with instructions from the Bureau of the Budget, contained in Budget Bureau Circular No. 421, dated May 31, 1943; to the Committee on the Civil Service.

595. A letter from the Attorney General, transmitting pursuant to the provisions of the Department of Justice Appropriation Act, 1944, approved July 1, 1943, a report showing the special assistants employed during the period from January 1, 1943, to July 1, 1943, under the appropriation "Compensation of Special Attorneys, etc., Department of Justice"; to the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments.

596. A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a draft of a proposed bill to authorize the execution of leases in behalf of Indians serving in the armed forces of the United States; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

597. A letter from the Secretary of the Navy, transmitting a draft of a proposed bill to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to convey to the city of New York certain lands within the Brooklyn Navy Yard in the city of New York; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

598. A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Navy, transmitting a draft of a proposed bill to amend section 12 of the Naval Aviation Cadet Act of 1942; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

599. A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Navy, transmitting a report of lands acquired for naval uses covering the period from January 1 to June 30, 1943, pursuant to the requirements of Public Law No. 420, Seventy-seventh Congress, second session; Public Law No. 440, Seventy-seventh Congress, second session; Public Law No. 499, Seventy-seventh Congress, second session; and Public Law No. 528, Seventy-seventh Congress, second session; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

600. A letter from the Secretary of the Navy, transmitting a draft of a proposed bill to

establish the grades of commissioned warrant officer and warrant officer in the United States Marine Corps, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

601. A letter from the Chairman, United States Maritime Commission, transmitting, in accordance with the provisions of section 2 (d) of Public Law No. 46, Seventy-seventh Congress, report of contracts entered into or modified under authority of Public Law No. 46 for the period beginning April 1 and ending June 30, 1943; to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

602. A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a copy of various legislation passed by the Municipal Council of St. Croix; to the Committee on Insular Affairs.

603. A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a copy of various legislation passed by the Municipal Council of St. Thomas and St. John; to the Committee on Insular Affairs.

604. A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a certified volume comprising the acts of the third regular session of the Fifteenth Legislature of Puerto Rico, February 8 to April 15, 1943; to the Committee on Insular Affairs.

605. A letter from the Secretary of State, transmitting a letter from the Ambassador of Cuba with regard to a resolution of the House of Representatives of the Republic of Cuba to the effect that there shall be called in the House of Representatives of the Republic of Cuba, a solemn session, on each April 14, beginning with the year 1944, to celebrate the Day of the Americas; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

606. A letter from the President, Board of Commissioners, District of Columbia, transmitting a draft of a proposed bill to provide aid to dependent children in the District of Columbia; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

607. A letter from the President, Board of Commissioners, District of Columbia, transmitting a draft of a proposed bill to amend the act entitled "An act to authorize an increase of the number of cadets at the United States Military Academy and to provide for maintaining the corps of cadets at authorized strength, approved June 3, 1942 (56 Stat. 306)"; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

608. A letter from the Chairman, Railroad Retirement Board, transmitting a copy of the report of the Railroad Retirement Board for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1942; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

609. A letter from the Chairman, Public Utilities Commission of the District of Columbia, transmitting the thirtieth annual report of the Public Utilities Commission of the District of Columbia, 1942; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

610. A letter from the Attorney General, transmitting a report stating all of the facts and pertinent provisions of law in the cases of 108 individuals whose deportation has been suspended for more than 6 months under the authority vested in him, together with a statement of the reason for such suspension; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

611. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, dated March 20, 1943, submitting a report, together with accompanying papers and illustrations, on a preliminary examination and survey of Boyer River, Iowa, authorized by the Flood Control Act approved on August 28, 1937; to the Committee on Flood Control.

612. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, dated April 14, 1943, submitting a report, together with accompanying papers and illustration, on a review of reports on Racine Harbor, Wis., re-

quested by a resolution of the Committee on Rivers and Harbors, House of Representatives, adopted on March 24, 1942 (H. Doc. No. 255); to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors and ordered to be printed with an illustration.

613. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, dated December 26, 1941, submitting a report, together with accompanying papers and illustrations, on a preliminary examination and survey of Nishnabotna River, Iowa and Mo., authorized by the Flood Control Act approved August 28, 1937 (H. Doc. No. 253); to the Committee on Flood Control and ordered to be printed, with two illustrations.

614. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, dated March 29, 1943, submitting a report, together with accompanying papers and illustrations, on a preliminary examination and survey of Knife River and its tributaries, North Dakota, authorized by the Flood Control Act approved on August 11, 1939 (H. Doc. No. 252); to the Committee on Flood Control and ordered to be printed, with illustrations.

615. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, dated March 29, 1943, submitting a report, together with accompanying papers, on a preliminary examination of Delaware River and its tributaries at, and in the vicinity of, Morrisville, Bucks County, Pa., authorized by the Flood Control Act approved on August 11, 1939; to the Committee on Flood Control.

616. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, dated April 13, 1943, submitting a report, together with accompanying papers, on a preliminary examination and survey of Stillaguamish River, Wash., authorized by the Flood Control Act approved on June 22, 1936; to the Committee on Flood Control.

617. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, dated March 29, 1943, submitting a report, together with accompanying papers, on a preliminary examination and survey of Flint Creek and its branches, Morgan County, Ala., authorized by the Flood Control Acts approved on April 15, 1932, and June 22, 1936; to the Committee on Flood Control.

618. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, dated March 29, 1943, submitting a report, together with the accompanying papers and illustrations on the study of beach erosion on the south shore of Cape Cod, Mass., made under the provisions of section 2 of the River and Harbor Act, approved on July 3, 1930, and an act of Congress approved on June 26, 1936; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

619. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, dated April 14, 1943, submitting a report, together with accompanying papers on a review of reports on Sabine-Neches Waterway, Tex., requested by a resolution of the Committee on Rivers and Harbors of the House of Representatives adopted on September 12, 1941; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

620. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, dated March 29, 1943, submitting a report, together with accompanying papers, on a preliminary examination and survey of Soldier River, Iowa, authorized by the Flood Control Act approved on June 28, 1938; to the Committee on Flood Control.

621. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, dated March 20, 1943, submitting a report, together with ac-

companying papers, on a preliminary examination of Milwaukee River and tributaries, Wisconsin, authorized by the Flood Control Act approved on August 18, 1941; to the Committee on Flood Control.

622. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, dated March 20, 1943, submitting a report, together with accompanying papers, on a preliminary examination and survey of streams in Davis County, Utah, authorized by the Flood Control Act approved June 28, 1938; to the Committee on Flood Control.

623. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, dated April 14, 1943, submitting a report, together with accompanying papers, on a review of reports on Ogdensburg Harbor, N. Y., requested by a resolution of the Committee on Rivers and Harbors, House of Representatives, adopted on May 8, 1939; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

624. A letter from the Secretary of War transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, dated April 21, 1943, submitting a report, together with accompanying papers, on a review of reports on Vermilion Harbor, Ohio, requested by a resolution of the Committee on Rivers and Harbors of the House of Representatives adopted on June 16, 1937; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

625. A letter from the Secretary of War transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, dated March 18, 1943, submitting a report, together with accompanying papers and illustrations, on a beach erosion study of a portion of the shore of Hancock County, Miss., authorized by the River and Harbor Act approved on July 3, 1930, and an act of Congress approved on June 26, 1936; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

626. A letter from the Secretary of War transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, dated March 29, 1943, submitting a report, together with accompanying papers on a preliminary examination of Mimbres River and tributaries, New Mexico, authorized by the Flood Control Act approved on August 18, 1941; to the Committee on Flood Control.

627. A letter from the President, United States Civil Service Commission, transmitting the twenty-second Annual Report of the Board of Actuaries of the Civil Service Retirement and Disability Fund for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1942; to the Committee on the Civil Service.

628. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting statements of the cost of manufacture at the armory and arsenals named therein for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1942; to the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments.

629. A letter from the Secretary of War transmitting a list of persons commissioned without prior military service for the period June 1, 1943, to July 31, 1943; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

630. A letter from the Secretary of the Navy, transmitting a draft of a proposed bill to amend the act of May 27, 1908, as amended, authorizing settlement of accounts of deceased officers and enlisted men of the Navy and Marine Corps; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

631. A letter from the Director, Administrative Office of the United States Courts, transmitting a draft of a proposed bill to provide for the setting aside of convictions of Federal offenders who have been placed on probation and have fully complied with the conditions of their probation; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

632. A letter from the Acting President, Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia, transmitting a draft of a proposed

bill to permit the granting of beverage licenses in the District of Columbia to service clubs of other nations; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

633. A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a draft of a proposed bill to extend the benefits of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil Relief Act of 1940, in connection with the public lands, to certain persons serving in the merchant marine and to certain civilian workmen; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

634. A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Navy, transmitting a draft of a proposed bill to provide for reimbursement of officers, enlisted men, and others in the naval service of the United States for property lost, damaged, or destroyed in such service; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

635. A letter from the Acting President, Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia, transmitting a draft of a proposed bill to increase the number of midshipmen allowed at the United States Naval Academy from the District of Columbia; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

636. A letter from the Deputy Director, Office of Civilian Defense, transmitting copies of Quarterly Estimate of Personnel Requirements for the quarter ending September 30, 1943, covering regular operations of the Office of Civilian Defense and its prospective property program as submitted to the Bureau of the Budget in accordance with Public Law No. 49 and Budget Circular No. 421; to the Committee on the Civil Service.

637. A letter from the Superintendent, National Park Service, United States Department of the Interior, transmitting report of Federal Civilian Employment for the Executive Mansion and Grounds for the month of July 1943; to the Committee on the Civil Service.

638. A letter from the Chairman, War Shipping Administration and United States Maritime Commission, transmitting copies of his letters of August 9, August 10, and August 12, 1943, with attachments, to the Acting Director, Bureau of the Budget, transmitting revised quarterly estimates of personnel requirements for the United States Maritime Commission and the War Shipping Administration for the period ending September 30, 1943; to the Committee on the Civil Service.

639. A letter from the Archivist of the United States, transmitting a copy of amendment No. 1 covering the personnel requirements of The National Archives for the quarter ending September 30, 1943; to the Committee on the Civil Service.

640. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting a copy of material supplied to the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, setting forth the estimate of the personnel requirements of the War Department for overhead purposes in the continental United States, for the quarter ending September 30, 1943; to the Committee on the Civil Service.

641. A letter from the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs, transmitting a copy of the information furnished the Director of the Bureau of the Budget for the purpose of making a determination of the Veterans' Administration personnel requirements for the first quarter of the 1944 fiscal year; to the Committee on the Civil Service.

642. A letter from the Acting Deputy Administrator, Office of Price Administration, transmitting a revised quarterly estimate of personnel requirements (Budget Bureau Form No. 80-R001), in accordance with the provisions of Public Law No. 49; to the Committee on the Civil Service.

643. A letter from the Director, Committee for Congested Production Areas, Executive Office of the President, transmitting a Quarterly Estimate of Personnel Requirements for the Committee for Congested Production Areas for the quarter ending

September 30, 1943; to the Committee on the Civil Service.

644. A letter from the Director, Division of Administrative Management, National War Labor Board, transmitting a quarterly estimate of the personnel requirements of the National War Labor Board for the first quarter of the fiscal year 1944—these estimates represent revisions of those forwarded July 1, 1943; to the Committee on the Civil Service.

645. A letter from the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs, transmitting copies of letters dated August 2 and August 3, 1943, addressed to the Director of the Bureau of the Budget requesting an amendment in the personnel limitation for the Veterans' Administration during the first quarter of the current fiscal year; to the Committee on the Civil Service.

646. A letter from the Associate Director, United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service, transmitting a copy of Quarterly Estimate of Personnel Requirements for the quarter ending September 30, 1943, covering the appropriation "Maintenance, Executive Mansion and Grounds" as provided in Independent Offices Appropriation Act, approved June 26, 1943; to the Committee on the Civil Service.

647. A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a copy of United States Civil Service Commission Form No. 3257 giving the employment statistics of the various bureaus of the Department of the Interior, together with a summary, for the month of June 1943; to the Committee on the Civil Service.

648. A letter from the Secretary of State, transmitting a draft of a proposed bill for the relief of Victor H. Loftus, disbursing clerk, American Embassy, Mexico, D. F., Mexico; to the Committee on Claims.

649. A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a draft of a proposed bill to authorize the leasing of Indian lands for business and other purposes; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

650. A letter from the Administrative Officer, the White House, transmitting the Quarterly Estimate of Personnel Requirements for the White House Office as required by Public Law No. 49 and Budget Circular No. 421, amending the estimate transmitted with letter under date of July 1, 1943; to the Committee on the Civil Service.

651. A letter from the Attorney General, transmitting a report of the Federal Bureau of Investigation made pursuant to the appropriation act of July 2, 1942 (Public Law 644, 77th Cong.); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

652. A letter from the Acting Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting report and recommendation concerning the claim of Lt. Col. Charles H. Morhouse, Medical Corps, United States Army, against the United States; to the Committee on War Claims.

653. A letter from the Secretary of the Navy, transmitting a draft of a proposed bill for the relief of the R. B. Walker Funeral Home; to the Committee on Claims.

654. A letter from the Secretary of the Navy, transmitting a draft of a proposed bill to further amend the act of February 14, 1931, relating to allowances for travel by automobile; to permit allowances for transportation in excess of minimum first-class accommodations, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments.

655. A letter from the Acting President, Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia, transmitting a draft of a proposed bill to amend section 14 of the act entitled "An act to provide for commitments to, maintenance in, and discharges from the District Training School and for other purposes," approved March 3, 1925, and to amend section 15 thereof, as amended; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

656. A letter from the President, United States Civil Service Commission, transmitting a draft of a proposed bill to provide uniform allowances for the transportation of civilian officers and employees, their families, and effects, upon permanent transfer from one official station to another or from one Federal agency to another; to the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments.

657. A letter from the Attorney General, transmitting a report stating all of the facts and pertinent provisions of law in the cases of individuals whose deportation has been suspended for more than 6 months under the authority vested in him, together with a statement of the reason for such suspension; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

658. A letter from the Director, the Office of Censorship, transmitting a revised statement of personnel limitations for the Office of Censorship for the quarter ending September 30, 1943; to the Committee on the Civil Service.

659. A letter from the Secretary, United States Employees' Compensation Commission, transmitting copy of the quarterly estimate of personnel requirements presented to the Director of the Bureau of the Budget for the quarter ending September 30, 1943; to the Committee on the Civil Service.

660. A letter from the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs, transmitting a copy of letter dated August 19, 1943, addressed to the Director of the Bureau of the Budget requesting an amendment in the personnel limitation for the Veterans' Administration during the first quarter of the current fiscal year; to the Committee on the Civil Service.

661. A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a copy of United States Civil Service Commission Form 3257 giving the employment statistics of the various bureaus of the Department of the Interior, together with a summary, for the month of July 1943; to the Committee on the Civil Service.

662. A letter from the Administrator, National Housing Agency, transmitting copies of the Civil Service Commission Form 3257 for the months of June and July; to the Committee on the Civil Service.

663. A letter from the Director, Division of Administrative Management, National War Labor Board, transmitting revised Forms 80-R001, Quarterly Estimate of Personnel Requirements, for the Disputes Divisions, the Divisions of Administrative Management, and the summary of the various divisions of the National War Labor Board; to the Committee on the Civil Service.

664. A letter from the Acting Secretary of War, transmitting, under the provisions of section 2 of Public Law No. 779, Seventy-seventh Congress, report covering the period from the date of approval of the act (December 1, 1942) to the end of the first fiscal year (June 30, 1943); to the Committee on Military Affairs.

665. A letter from the Chairman, Reconstruction Finance Corporation, transmitting the report covering its operations for the period from the organization of the Corporation on February 2, 1932, to June 30, 1943, inclusive; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

666. A letter from the Director, Office of War Information, transmitting a copy of the Office of War Information request to the Bureau of the Budget for a revision in personnel ceilings for the quarter ending September 30, 1943; to the Committee on the Civil Service.

667. A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Navy, transmitting a draft of a proposed bill to amend the second paragraph of section 10 of the Pay Readjustment Act of 1942; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

668. A letter from the Director, Office of War Information, transmitting a revised copy of Quarterly Estimate of Personnel Require-

ments, which was originally submitted under date of July 21, 1943; to the Committee on the Civil Service.

669. A letter from the Administrative Officer, Office of Defense Transportation, transmitting a copy of Budget Bureau No. 80-R001 which has been prepared relative to the personnel ceiling for the first quarter of the 1944 fiscal year, pertaining to similar form transmitted on July 20, 1943, which has been revised; to the Committee on the Civil Service.

670. A letter from the Director, Office for Emergency Management, Division of Central Administrative Services, transmitting copies of revised Quarterly Estimates of Personnel Requirements of the Division of Central Administrative Services for the quarter ending September 30, 1943; to the Committee on the Civil Service.

671. A letter from the Acting Secretary of War, transmitting a draft of a proposed bill to amend title IX of the act of March 27, 1942, Seventy-seventh Congress, entitled "An act to further expedite the prosecution of the war," by adding a new section thereto providing free postage under certain conditions for persons serving in the armed forces of any foreign country with which the United States may be associated in the prosecution of war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

672. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting pursuant to the act of April 10, 1928 (45 Stat. 413), report and recommendation concerning the claim of Harry L. Smith against the United States; to the Committee on Claims.

673. A letter from the Executive Secretary, National Labor Relations Board, transmitting a revised quarterly estimate of personnel requirements of the National Labor Relations Board for the first quarter of the fiscal year 1944; to the Committee on the Civil Service.

674. A letter from the President, Export-Import Bank of Washington, transmitting, as requested in Budget Circular No. 421, and in accordance with Public Law No. 49, Seventy-eighth Congress, a copy of letters of July 6, July 13, and July 31, addressed to the Bureau of the Budget; to the Committee on the Civil Service.

675. A letter from the Bituminous Coal Consumers' Counsel, transmitting his final report covering the period May 1937 through August 23, 1943, the expiration date of the Bituminous Coal Act of 1937, as amended; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

676. A letter from the Secretary of the Navy, transmitting the summary report of the exercise by the Navy Department of the authority granted in the basic law, pursuant to the provision of section 2, Public Law No. 779, Seventy-seventh Congress; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

677. A letter from the Attorney General, transmitting a report stating all of the facts and pertinent provisions of law in the cases of 86 individuals whose deportation has been suspended for more than 6 months under the authority vested in him, together with a statement of the reason for such suspension; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

678. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, dated April 13, 1943, submitting a report, together with accompanying papers and an illustration, on a preliminary examination and survey of Snohomish River, Mason County, Wash., authorized by the Flood Control Act approved on August 11, 1939; to the Committee on Flood Control.

679. A letter from the Chairman, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting revised copies of statements in connection with the personnel requirements of the Federal Communications Commission for the first quarter of the fiscal year 1944, as required by section 11 of the War Overtime

Pay Act; to the Committee on the Civil Service.

680. A letter from the Assistant Secretary, Department of Agriculture, transmitting a report of a survey of the Little Sioux River watershed in Iowa and Minnesota, pursuant to the Flood Control Act of June 22, 1936; to the Committee on Flood Control.

681. A letter from the Assistant Secretary, Department of Agriculture, transmitting a report of a survey of the Potomac River drainage basin in Virginia, West Virginia, Pennsylvania, and Maryland, pursuant to the Flood Control Act of June 22, 1936; to the Committee on Flood Control.

682. A letter from the Assistant Secretary, Department of Agriculture, transmitting a report of a survey of the Middle Colorado River watershed in Texas, pursuant to the Flood Control Act of June 22, 1936; to the Committee on Flood Control.

683. A letter from the Attorney General, transmitting a report stating all of the facts and pertinent provisions of law in the cases of 172 individuals whose deportation has been suspended for more than 6 months under the authority vested in him together with a statement of the reason for such suspension; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

684. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, dated October 17, 1942, submitting a report, together with accompanying papers and illustrations, on the cooperative beach erosion study at Niagara County, N. Y., made under the provisions of section 2 of the River and Harbor Act approved on July 3, 1930, and an act of Congress approved on June 26, 1936; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

685. A letter from the Acting Postmaster General, transmitting a copy of a letter addressed to Hon. Harold D. Smith, Director, Bureau of the Budget, certifying that the Post Office Department is within the quota set by that Bureau under dates of July 29 and August 25, 1943, for each of the appropriation units involved; to the Committee on the Civil Service.

686. A letter from the Director, Selective Service System, transmitting a second list of registrants who have been deferred because of their employment in or under the Federal Government as of June 15, 1943, in accordance with the provisions of subsection C of Public Law No. 23, Seventy-eighth Congress, approved April 8, 1943; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

687. A letter from the Acting Secretary of War, transmitting reports on War Department contracts, in excess of \$150,000, let during fiscal year 1943; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

688. A letter from Alfred Tawresy, captain, United States Navy, transmitting report showing the name, age, legal residence, rank, branch of service, with special qualifications therefor, of each person commissioned from civilian life in the Navy from May 30, 1943, to July 29, 1943, and in the Marine Corps and Coast Guard from June 1 to July 31, 1943; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

689. A letter from the Director, Selective Service System, transmitting a supplementary list of registrants who have been deferred because of their employment in or under the Federal Government as of June 15, 1943, in accordance with the provisions of subsection C of Public Law No. 23, Seventy-eighth Congress, approved April 8, 1943 (list prepared from reports submitted in the Territories of Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico); to the Committee on Military Affairs.

690. A letter from the Director, Selective Service System, transmitting the third monthly list of registrants who have been deferred because of their employment in or under Federal Government as of July 15, 1943 (list prepared from reports submitted in the

continental United States and the Territories of Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico); to the Committee on Military Affairs.

691. A letter from the Acting Secretary of War, transmitting a report dated April 3, 1943, from the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, together with accompanying papers, on a review of reports on Pensacola Harbor, Fla.; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

692. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting a report dated March 18, 1943, from the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, together with accompanying papers on a preliminary examination and survey of Miami River and tributaries, Ohio, authorized by the Flood Control Act approved on June 28, 1938; to the Committee on Flood Control.

693. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting an interim report dated October 26, 1942, from the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, together with accompanying papers, on a review of reports on the Detroit River, Mich., concerning only that portion known as the American Channel north of Belle Isle, between Windmill Point and Fairview Slip, Detroit, Mich.; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

694. A letter from the Attorney General, transmitting a draft of a proposed bill to limit compensation for services in connection with certain claims against the United States; to the Committee on Claims.

695. A letter from the Secretary of State, transmitting a draft of a proposed bill to implement the jurisdiction of service courts of friendly foreign forces within the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

696. A letter from the Acting Administrator, Federal Security Agency, transmitting a second revised form of quarterly estimate of personnel requirements, for "Salaries and expenses, community war services," for the quarter ending September 30, 1943; also some revised quarterly estimates of personnel requirements for the Public Health Service for the quarter ending September 30, 1943; to the Committee on the Civil Service.

697. A letter from the Assistant Superintendent, National Park Service, Department of the Interior, transmitting report of Federal Civilian Employment for the Executive Mansion and Grounds for the month of August 1943; to the Committee on the Civil Service.

698. A letter from the Administrator, Federal Security Agency, transmitting information forwarded to the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, showing the number of employees required for the proper and efficient exercise of the functions of various constituent organizations of the Federal Security Agency; to the Committee on the Civil Service.

699. A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Navy, transmitting a draft of a proposed bill to amend the act approved January 16, 1936, entitled "An act to provide for the retirement and retirement annuities of civilian members of the teaching staff at the United States Naval Academy and the Postgraduate School, United States Naval Academy;" to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

700. A letter from the Acting Administrator, Federal Security Agency, transmitting the Fourth Quarterly Report of the United States Commissioner of Education on the Education and Training of Defense Workers, covering the period beginning April 1, 1943, and ending June 30, 1943; to the Committee on Appropriations.

701. A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Interior, transmitting the report covering activities under the Federal aid to wildlife-restoration fund for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1943; to the Committee on Agriculture.

702. A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Interior, transmitting one copy each of various legislation passed by the Municipal

Council of St. Thomas and St. John; to the Committee on Insular Affairs.

703. A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Interior, transmitting one copy each of various legislation passed by the Municipal Council of St. Croix; to the Committee on Insular Affairs.

704. A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a copy of Resolution No. 35, to provide for the construction of post-war plans for the Virgin Islands, which was passed by the Municipal Council of St. Thomas and St. John on March 27, 1943; to the Committee on Insular Affairs.

705. A letter from the Acting Administrator, Federal Security Agency, transmitting a detailed statement of receipts and expenditures for St. Elizabeths Hospital for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943; to the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments.

706. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a supplemental estimate of appropriation for the Treasury Department for the fiscal year 1944, amounting to \$250,000 (H. Doc. No. 265); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

707. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, dated May 4, 1943, forwarding a report, together with accompanying papers and illustrations, on a survey of the Ohio River and its tributaries for pollution control, authorized by section 5 of the River and Harbor Act approved August 26, 1937 (H. Doc. No. 266); to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors and ordered to be printed, with illustrations.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. LESINSKI: Committee on Immigration and Naturalization. H. R. 312. A bill for the relief of Freda Utley; without amendment (Rept. No. 700). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. DICKSTEIN: Committee on Immigration and Naturalization. H. R. 2131. A bill for the relief of Henry Angeli; without amendment (Rept. No. 701). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. LESINSKI: Committee on Immigration and Naturalization. H. R. 2509. A bill for the relief of Marie Engert; without amendment (Rept. No. 702). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. DICKSTEIN: Committee on Immigration and Naturalization. H. R. 2902. A bill for the relief of Mrs. William Leo; without amendment (Rept. No. 703). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

CHANGE OF REFERENCE

Under clause 2 of rule XXII, the Committee on Invalid Pensions was discharged from the consideration of the bill (H. R. 3115) granting a pension to Mrs. Julia Hinton, and the same was referred to the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 3 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mrs. BOLTON:

H. R. 3196. A bill to provide insignia for persons discharged from the armed forces of the United States because of disabilities not

due to their own misconduct; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. COLE of New York:

H. R. 3197. A bill to make title VIII of Public Law 753 of the Seventy-seventh Congress entitled "Renegotiation of War Contracts," as amended, inoperative as to future war contracts; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. R. 3198. A bill to prohibit unauthorized agreements with foreign nations; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

H. R. 3199. A bill to authorize the appropriation, for expenditure by the Office of Foreign Relief and Rehabilitation Operations, of certain amounts received from services of conscientious objectors; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. PATMAN:

H. R. 3200. A bill to provide certain benefits for members of the armed forces upon their discharge or release from active duty, to provide for the use and disposition of surplus war property in the interests of small business enterprises of veterans and others, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. FULMER:

H. R. 3201. A bill providing for the transfer to the custody and control of the Secretary of the Navy of certain lands comprising a portion of Croatan National Forest in the State of North Carolina; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. GROSS:

H. R. 3202. A bill providing for the deferment of fathers until certain prisoners have been inducted; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. HEIDINGER:

H. R. 3203. A bill to prohibit the fixing of a maximum price of less than \$2 per barrel on crude petroleum; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. LYNCH:

H. R. 3204. A bill to establish and provide for a system of old-age and survivors insurance for employees of religious, charitable, educational, and certain other organizations, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MAY:

H. R. 3205. A bill to provide for the deferment of fathers from training and service under the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mrs. NORTON:

H. R. 3206. A bill to amend the act entitled "An act to expedite the provision of housing in connection with national defense, and for other purposes," approved October 14, 1940, as amended; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. RANDOLPH:

H. R. 3207. A bill to provide for the inspection and registration of bicycles in the District of Columbia; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

H. R. 3208. A bill to permit construction, maintenance, and use of certain pipe lines for steam-heating purposes in the District of Columbia; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

H. R. 3209. A bill authorizing the construction and operation of demonstration plants to produce synthetic liquid fuels from coal and other substances, in order to aid the prosecution of the war, to conserve and increase the oil resources of the Nation, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Mines and Mining.

By Mr. SABATH:

H. R. 3210. A bill to extend to certain civilians abroad the provisions of law prescribing a special method for voting now applicable to members of the armed forces in time of war, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Election of President, Vice President, and Representatives in Congress.

By Mr. WELCH:

H. R. 3211. A bill relating to the induction of registrants who applied and who were accepted for induction and assigned to educational institutions for special and technical training under the provisions of the act approved August 31, 1918, but whose induction without fault of their own was not completed; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. DICKSTEIN:

H. J. Res. 154. Joint resolution to provide for the temporary admission into the United States of political or religious refugees from the Axis Nations; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. JARMAN:

H. Res. 300. Resolution authorizing the printing of a revised edition of the manuscript entitled "Handbook for Servicemen and Servicewomen, World War II, and Their Dependents", as a public document, and providing for additional copies thereof; to the Committee on Printing.

MEMORIALS

Under clause 3 of rule XXII, memorials were presented and referred as follows:

By the SPEAKER: Memorial of the Legislature of the State of Alabama, memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States to amend the Constitution relative to paying of taxes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of Wisconsin, memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States to amend the Constitution relative to the income-tax law; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of Wisconsin, memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States to amend the Constitution relative to taxes on incomes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, memorial of the Chamber of Deputies of Peru, relative to the Independence Day and definite triumph over the German-Italian-Japanese triumvirate; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of Indiana, memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States to limit the term of the President of the United States to not more than two consecutive terms; to the Committee on Election of President, Vice President, and Representatives in Congress.

Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of Wisconsin, memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States to take necessary steps to remove restrictions on corn acreage and to encourage an expanded production of corn; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

Also, memorial of the Legislature of the Territory of Puerto Rico, memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States to establish a republic of Puerto Rico; to the Committee on Insular Affairs.

Also, memorial of the Dodecanesian Unions in Egypt, memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States that the ardent desire of the inhabitants of the Dodecanese is to be united with their motherland, Greece; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, memorial of the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii, memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States with a report on rent control in the city and county of Honolulu, T. H., to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

Also, memorial of the Legislature of the Republic of Costa Rica, memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States with a cordial sympathy and continental solidarity to the House of Representa-

tives of the United States of America; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, memorial of the Legislature of the Territory of Puerto Rico, memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States to establish the independence of Puerto Rico; to the Committee on Insular Affairs.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. BARRY:

H. R. 3212 (by request). A bill for the relief of Amelia A. Mannshardt; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. BLOOM:

H. R. 3213. A bill for the relief of Ludwig Bial, Grete Bial, Ernest Bial, and Ottillie Bial; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

H. R. 3214. A bill for the relief of certain officers and employees of the Foreign Service of the United States who, while in the course of their respective duties, suffered losses of personal property by reason of war conditions; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. COLE of New York:

H. R. 3215. A bill granting an increase of pension to Forrest E. Andrews; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. LUDLOW:

H. R. 3216. A bill granting an increase of pension to Frances A. Bruce; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

H. R. 3217. A bill for the relief of Claribel Moore; to the Committee on Claims.

H. R. 3218. A bill for the relief of Enid M. Albertson; to the Committee on Claims.

H. R. 3219. A bill providing for the payment to Yatie Fowler of money due on account of Civil War service of her grandfather, George W. Allison; to the Committee on Claims.

H. R. 3220. A bill granting an increase of pension to Catherine J. Wilson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. O'BRIEN of New York:

H. R. 3221. A bill for the relief of Pongetis Vassiliou; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. WOLCOTT:

H. R. 3222. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Margaret McWilliams; to the Committee on Claims.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

2108. By Mr. COCHRAN: Petition of Dominic Streff and other St. Louis citizens, protesting against the passage of House bill 2082, which seeks to enact prohibition for the period of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2109. Also petition of Thomas V. Carrens, president, U. A. W. A., C. I. O., Local 936, St. Louis, Mo., and other St. Louis citizens, protesting against the passage of House bill 2802, which seeks to enact prohibition for the period of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2110. Also petition of Joseph Langen and other St. Louis citizens, protesting against the passage of House bill 2082, which seeks to enact prohibition for the period of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2111. Also petition of Wolff Tober Shoe Co. and other St. Louis citizens, protesting against the passage of House bill 2082, which seeks to enact prohibition for the period of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2112. Also, petition of Mrs. E. Hiesler and other St. Louis citizens, protesting against the passage of House bill 2082, which seeks to

enact prohibition for the period of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2113. Also petition of George W. Kutter and other St. Louis citizens, protesting against the passage of House bill 2082, which seeks to enact prohibition for the period of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2114. Also petition of Robert W. Cutty and other St. Louis citizens, protesting against the passage of House bill 2082, which seeks to enact prohibition for the period of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2115. Also petition of H. McCormick and other St. Louis citizens, protesting against the passage of House bill 2082, which seeks to enact prohibition for the period of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2116. Also petition of Herman Stamm and other St. Louis citizens, protesting against the passage of House bill 2082, which seeks to enact prohibition for the period of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2117. Also petition of William M. Yates and other St. Louis citizens, protesting against the passage of House bill 2082, which seeks to enact prohibition for the period of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2118. By Mr. LYNCH: Resolution of the Board of Aldermen of the City of Burlington, Vt., supporting legislation to provide for a ship canal between deep water in Hudson River at Albany, N. Y., and deep water at Crown Point, N. Y.; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

2119. By Mr. GRAHAM: Petition of 47 members and adherents of the United Presbyterian Church of New Bedford, Pa., requesting the passage of all bills now before the House to prohibit the advertising of alcoholic beverages, to ban beer and liquor sales at military and naval centers, to make it unlawful to furnish alcoholic beverages to anyone in uniform, and to prohibit the manufacture, sale, and transportation of all alcoholic beverages for the duration of the war; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

2120. By Mr. TARVER: Petition of Mrs. A. Barton and 93 other citizens of Rome, Ga., requesting the Congress of the United States to enact House bill 2082; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2121. By Mr. SUNDSTROM: Resolution of the Senate of New Jersey, memorializing the Congress of the United States to adopt legislation to provide municipalities with compensation in lieu of taxes lost by reason of Federal Government acquisition of property; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

2122. By Mr. ROLPH: Resolution of Comité de la Colonie Française, San Francisco, Calif., urging support of House Resolution No. 117 and Senate Resolution No. 100; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

2123. Also, resolution of French Hospital, San Francisco, Calif., urging support of House Resolution No. 117 and Senate Resolution No. 100; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

2124. Also, resolution of Seminole Tribe No. 54, Improved Order of Redmen, San Francisco, Calif., urging support of House Resolution No. 117 and Senate Resolution No. 100; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

2125. Also, resolution of Seminole Council, No. 65, Improved Order of Redmen, San Francisco, Calif., urging support of House Resolution No. 117 and Senate Resolution No. 100; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

2126. Also, resolution of Ligue Henry IV, San Francisco, Calif., urging support of House Resolution No. 117 and Senate Resolution No. 100; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

2127. Also, resolution of French war relief fund, French War Veterans, San Francisco, Calif., relative to urging support of House Resolution No. 117 and Senate Resolution No. 100; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

2128. Also, resolution of Les Anciens Combattants Français de la Grande Guerre, San Francisco, Calif., urging support of House Resolution No. 117 and Senate Resolution No. 100; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

2129. Also, resolution of Le Courrier du Pacifique, San Francisco, Calif., urging support of House Resolution No. 117 and Senate Resolution No. 100; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

2130. Also, resolution of Alliance Française, San Francisco, Calif., urging support of House Resolution No. 117 and Senate Resolution No. 100; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

2131. Also, resolution of Les Chasseurs, Inc., San Francisco, Calif., urging support of House Resolution No. 117 and Senate Resolution No. 100; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

2132. Also, resolution of Franco-American Lodge No. 207, I. O. O. F., San Francisco, Calif., urging support of House Resolution No. 117 and Senate Resolution No. 100; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

2133. Also, resolution of French Laundry Owners' Association, Inc., San Francisco, Calif., urging support of House Resolution No. 117 and Senate Resolution No. 100; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

2134. Also, resolution of La Auloise, San Francisco, Calif., urging support of House Resolution No. 117 and Senate Resolution No. 100; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

2135. Also, resolution of S. F. French Athletic Club, urging support of House Resolution No. 117 and Senate Resolution No. 100; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

2136. By Mr. SCHIFFLER: Petition of C. A. Schafer and other residents of Wheeling, W. Va., and vicinity, protesting against the consideration of any and all prohibition measures by Congress; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2137. By Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts: Petition of Karl F. Cady and sundry residents of Attleboro, Mass., urging enactment of House bill 2082; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2138. By Mr. MICHENER: Petition signed by Charles Gilson, Wells Road, Maybee, Mich., and 16 other residents of that community, urging the enactment of House bill 2082, the Bryson bill; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2139. By Mr. HOPE: Petition relative to House bill 2082; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2140. By the SPEAKER: Petition of the Women's Auxiliary of the National Maritime Union of America, petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to the rollback-the-prices order of the President; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

2141. Also, petition of the Joint Legislative Committee on Interstate Cooperation, New York State, petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to renegotiations of contracts and their effect on State tax revenues; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

2142. Also, petition of the Joint Legislative Committee on Interstate Cooperation, State of New York, petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to New Jersey Canal project; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

2143. Also, petition of the members of the First Church of the Nazarene, Austin, Tex., petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to House bill 2082; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2144. Also, petition of the Henry George legislative committee, New York, N. Y., petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to land value taxation; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2145. Also, petition of the director, the Urban Land Institute, Washington, D. C., petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to Senate bill 1163; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

2146. Also, petition of the president, Mining and Metallurgical Society of America, New York, N. Y., petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to post-war policy for the mineral industry; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

2147. Also, petition of the chairman, Municipal Council, St. Thomas and St. John, V. I., St. Thomas, V. I., petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to benefits of the Social Security Act; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

2148. Also, petition of Francis Jean Reuter, Washington, D. C., petitioning consideration of his resolution with reference to petition 221, Seventy-eighth Congress; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2149. Also, petition of Francis Jean Reuter, of Washington, D. C., petitioning consideration of his resolution with reference to petition No. 221, Seventy-eighth Congress; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2150. Also, petition of Francis Jean Reuter, of Washington, D. C., petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to petition No. 221, Seventy-eighth Congress; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2151. Also, petition of the City Council of Dearborn, Mich., petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to payment by the Federal Government of a service charge equivalent to the amount of tax that would be paid as if the plants and machinery were the property of a private enterprise and subject to taxation; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

2152. Also, petition of the American War Dads, Dallas, Tex., petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to the case of Max Stephan; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2153. Also, petition of the Texas State Federation of Labor, Austin, Tex., petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to price control; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

2154. Also, petition of the executive director, Izaak Walton League of America, Inc., Chicago, Ill., petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to water pollution for the city of Chicago; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

2155. Also, petition of the executive secretary, Railway Labor Executives' Association, Washington, D. C., petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to prisoners of war as workers on the railways of America; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

2156. Also, petition of the national director, Women's Auxiliary of the National Maritime Union of America, petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to the strengthening and building of national unity; to the committee on Military Affairs.

2157. Also, petition of the national secretary, National Maritime Union of America, New York, N. Y., petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to the civilian war assistance; to the committee on Appropriations.

2158. Also, petition of the Twenty-third District Townsend Club, Williamsport, Pa., petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to the Townsend plan; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

2159. Also, petition of the Automotive Trade Association managers, petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to investigation and solution of the current gasoline shortage; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

2160. Also, petition of the United Steelworkers of America, Alabama City, Ala., petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to the cost of living level; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

2161. Also, petition of the chairman, Mexican-Kickapoo Indian Tribe of Oklahoma, petitioning consideration of their resolution protesting against the passage of Senate bill 1311; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

2162. Also, petition of the office of the city and county clerk, Honolulu, T. H., petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to Senate bill 1163; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

SENATE

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1943

The Chaplain, Rev. Frederick Brown Harris, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Our Father God, who art the hope of all the ends of the earth and the light of all our seeing, help us who grope in the darkness of earth's dim ways to remember that even the shadows themselves are born of light. Lift upon us the light of Thy countenance. Save us from the blighting company of those for whom humanity's wistful longings are but a target for sneers. May we be saved from despair by hope and by faith. Deliver us from political policies which are symptoms of spiritual disease. Even while we are spurred to fight with all our might against a present evil may we also be lured by the vision splendid of a coming good. Give us courage and strength for the vast task of social rebuilding that needs to be dared if life for all men is to be made full and free. We ask it in the name of Jesus Christ, our Lord. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

On request of Mr. HATCH, and by unanimous consent, the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of Tuesday, September 14, 1943, was dispensed with, and the Journal was approved.

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages in writing from the President of the United States submitting nominations were communicated to the Senate by Mr. Miller, one of his secretaries.

CALL OF THE ROLL

Mr. HATCH. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The clerk will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Aiken	Ellender	McNary
Andrews	Ferguson	Maloney
Austin	George	Maybank
Bali	Gillette	Millikin
Bankhead	Green	Moore
Barbour	Guffey	Murray
Barkley	Gurney	Overtown
Bridges	Hatch	Radcliffe
Butler	Hawkes	Revercomb
Capper	Hill	Reynolds
Caraway	Holman	Robertson
Chavez	Johnson, Calif.	Scruggs
Clark, Idaho	Kilgore	Taft
Clark, Mo.	Langer	Thomas, Idaho
Connally	Lucas	Thomas, Utah
Danaher	McCarran	Tobey
Davis	McClellan	Truman
Downey	McFarland	Tunnell
Eastland	McKellar	Tydings

Vandenberg	Wallgren	White
Van Nuys	Walsh	Wiley
Wagner	Wheeler	Willis

Mr. HILL. I announce that the Senator from Washington [Mr. BONE], the Senator from Virginia [Mr. GLASS], and the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. SMITH] are absent from the Senate because of illness.

The Senator from Virginia [Mr. BYRD] is absent because of illness in his family.

The Senator from Kentucky [Mr. CHANDLER], the Senator from New York [Mr. MEAD], and the Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL] are necessarily absent as members of a special committee of the Senate investigating matters pertaining to the conduct of the war.

The Senator from North Carolina [Mr. BAILEY], the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. BILBO], the Senator from Arizona [Mr. HAYDEN], the Senator from Colorado [Mr. JOHNSON], the Senator from Utah [Mr. MURDOCK], the Senator from Texas [Mr. O'DANIEL], the Senator from Florida [Mr. PEPPER], the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. STEWART], and the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. THOMAS] are absent on important public business.

The Senator from Wyoming [Mr. O'MAHONEY] is detained on official business.

Mr. McNARY. The Senator from South Dakota [Mr. BUSHFIELD] is absent on official business.

The Senator from Maine [Mr. BREWSTER] and the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE] are necessarily absent as members of a special committee of the Senate investigating matters pertaining to the conduct of the war.

The following Senators are necessarily absent:

The Senator from Illinois [Mr. BROOKS], the Senator from Delaware [Mr. BUCK], the Senator from Ohio [Mr. BURTON], the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. NYE], the Senator from Kansas [Mr. REED], the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. SHIPSTEAD], the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. WHERRY], and the Senator from Iowa [Mr. WILSON].

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. HATCH in the chair). Sixty-six Senators have answered to their names. A quorum is present.

NOTICE OF HEARING ON NOMINATION OF HARRY E. PRATT TO BE UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE, DISTRICT OF ALASKA

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, on behalf of the Committee on the Judiciary, and in accordance with the rules of the committee, I desire to give notice that a public hearing of the committee will be held on the morning of September 22, 1943, at 10:30 a. m., in the Senate Judiciary Committee room, upon the nomination of Harry E. Pratt, of Alaska, to be United States district judge, division No. 4, district of Alaska. At that time and place all persons interested in the nomination may make representations to the committee.

NOTICE OF HEARING ON NOMINATION OF ELLEN K. RAEDY TO BE ASSOCIATE JUDGE, MUNICIPAL COURT FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, on behalf of the Committee on the Judiciary,

and in accordance with the rules of the committee, I desire to give notice that a public hearing of the committee will be held on the morning of September 22, 1943, at 10:30 a. m., in the Senate Judiciary Committee room, upon the nomination of Ellen K. Raedy, to be associate judge of the municipal court for the District of Columbia. At that time and place all persons interested in the nomination may make representations to the committee.

NOTICE OF HEARING ON NOMINATION OF GUY T. HELVERING TO BE UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE, KANSAS

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, on behalf of the Committee on the Judiciary, and in accordance with the rules of the committee, I desire to give notice that a public hearing of the committee will be held on the morning of September 22, 1943, at 10:30 a. m., in the Senate Judiciary Committee room, upon the nomination of Guy T. Helvering, of the State of Kansas, to be United States district judge for the district of Kansas. At that time and place all persons interested in the nomination may make representations to the committee.

CONTROL AND REGULATION OF LIQUOR TRAFFIC TO REDUCE ABSENTEEISM—PETITION

Mr. ANDREWS presented the petition of the president and members of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, of Green Cove Springs, Fla., which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, without the signatures attached thereto, as follows:

To the Congress of the United States:

To reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war, by prohibiting the manufacture, sale or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war and until the termination of demobilization, we, the undersigned citizens of the State of Florida, petition the Congress of the United States to pass the Bryson bill (H. R. 2082) introduced by Hon. JOSEPH BRYSON, of South Carolina.

RESOLUTION BY WOMAN'S MISSIONARY SOCIETY, EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN AUGUSTANA SYNOD, WICHITA, KANS., IN OPPOSITION TO THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC

Mr. CAPPER. Mr. President, I send to the desk for appropriate reference, and ask unanimous consent that it be printed in the RECORD, copy of a resolution recently adopted by the Woman's Missionary Society of the Evangelical Lutheran Augustana Synod of Wichita, Kans., reaffirming its traditional opposition to the liquor traffic and calling upon public officials, local, State, and national, to drastically curb such activities. I share wholeheartedly the convictions of these people on this subject.

There being no objection, the resolution was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Whereas our Nation is at war and the strength of our entire Nation must be rallied; and

Whereas we are faced with such a serious wave of juvenile delinquency; and